
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2009



Jordan Pond House
Acadia National Park

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Inventory Summary

CLI General Information:

The Cultural Landscape Inventory Program

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two GPRA goals are associated with the CLI: bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (Goal 1a7) and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information (Goal 1b2B).

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or

treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

Inventory Unit Description:

The Jordan Pond House landscape is a National Park Service (NPS) developed area in Acadia National Park, located in Hancock County, Maine. Acadia was the first national park established east of the Mississippi River and today encompasses over 47,000 acres across Mount Desert Island, the Schoodic Peninsula, and other smaller islands. The 42-acre site is situated on a mostly level area of land on the southern end of Jordan Pond, an inland lake bound by Penobscot Mountain, Pemetic Mountain, and two rounded mountains called The Bubbles (refer to site plan). These picturesque features are the focal point of the site's main building, the Jordan Pond House, a restaurant and gift shop operated by the Acadia Corporation. The current building dates from 1982, a replacement of an earlier building constructed by the Jordan brothers in the mid-nineteenth century and expanded into a popular dining and recreational destination by Thomas McIntire at the turn of the twentieth century. A forest of spruce, fir, birch, and maple trees covers much of the site except around the building, which is set amongst an open lawn that extends down to the pond and is dotted with scattered masses of trees, shrubs, and remnants of an orchard. Segments of the park's historic hiking trail, carriage road, and motor road systems provide access to the Jordan Pond House and other features at the site that include a gatehouse complex, pumphouses, dam and spillway, dormitory, parking lots, old building foundations, and several remnant stone-lined trails and roads.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Surrounded by a series of rugged mountain peaks (Penobscot, Pemetic, and The Bubbles), woodlands, lakes, and marshes, the picturesque Jordan Pond House site has been a scenic, recreational, and dining destination since the early nineteenth century. In 1836 C.F. Eaton sold 2,960 acres to William Bennett, which encompassed the lands occupying the Jordan Pond House site. During Bennett's ownership, a road, house, and two mills were built. In 1839, George and John Jordan acquired the property and ran a sawmill business and harvested timber from the surrounding hillsides. They eventually built the Jordan Pond House in 1847, removing the older building previously constructed by Bennett. Near the house the Jordan brothers planted a small apple orchard.

In 1880 and 1881, the Jordan brothers sold some of their property to Charles T. How who used the existing structure to entertain prospective land buyers. By 1884, Melvin Tibbetts expanded the dining facilities and offering additional recreational opportunities. In 1895, Thomas McIntire took over the business and eventually bought the entire property.

Beginning in 1895, McIntire cleared vegetation within the lawn area on the north side of the Jordan Pond House, allowing for uninterrupted views to The Bubbles. Around the perimeter of the house, McIntire maintained a highly manicured lawn and incorporated a series of flower beds and foundation plantings. In addition, the landscape included vegetable gardens and an orchard.

In 1902 a stable, carriage house, woodshed, ice house, and tool shed were built to the east of the main building on the east side of the Jordan Pond Road. Subsequent construction occurred in 1907 when McIntire built a new house for his growing family and a boat access road. Shortly thereafter, a dining room and music room were added to the Jordan Pond House. To serve the influx of summer visitors, the McIntire family employed college students. They used the upstairs of the farmhouse as a dormitory

for the men and the upstairs of their house for the women.

During McIntire ownership of the Jordan Pond House site, a variety of developments had an impact on the surrounding landscape. Beginning in the 1880s, local towns formed “Village Improvement Associations” (VIA) and “Village Improvement Societies” (VIS) to take care of the security and common interest of their communities. The Bar Harbor VIA, Northeast Harbor VIS, and Seal Harbor VIS developed many hiking trails through the Jordan Pond House site, which included the Seaside Trail [Trail #401], Jordan Pond Loop Trail/Jordan Pond Path [Trail #39], Penobscot Mountain Trail/Spring Trail [Trail #47], Asticou Trail [#49], and Jordan Mountain Trail [#411].

Other improvements sought by the village improvement groups addressed water quality. George Dorr, of the Bar Harbor VIA and later the founder of what would become Acadia National Park, wrote about an effort to preserve the watershed of Jordan Pond for the benefit of Seal Harbor. Jordan Pond had been the drinking water source for the village since the 1890s. In 1896 the Seal Harbor Water Company condemned land at the outlet of Jordan Pond to build a pump house and dam spillway. In the process of building the dam they most likely destroyed any remnants of the Jordan sawmill.

Much to the disapproval of many summer residents, automobiles were allowed on the island in 1913. In response to this change in the circulation system, John D. Rockefeller, Jr. began building a network of carriage roads separate from automobiles. Between 1917 and 1921, two carriage roads were constructed within the Jordan Pond House site, the “Gardiner-Mitchell Hill-Jordan Stream Road” and “Asticou-Jordan Pond Road.” During the same period as the early development of the carriage road system, Rockefeller was involved with construction of a motor road within the newly established Sieur de Monts National Monument (later Acadia National Park). The “Mountain Road” extended from Jordan Pond Road to Eagle Lake (now called Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Road) and was completed in between 1927 and 1928.

By 1920, McIntire constructed a new stable so visitors could rent horses to ride on the newly created bridle paths and carriage roads. Interest in providing visitors and summer residents experiences other than motor trips prompted the Seal Harbor VIS path committee to support development of a nature trail near the Jordan Pond House. The Jordan Pond Nature Trail, original location [Trail #463] was laid out by G. Ledyard Stebbins and led to the Salisbury Cove Biological Station. The trail was completed by 1929.

Around this time, an ice house was constructed to store ice cut from Jordan Pond. A service road ran directly to the building from Jordan Pond Road and the pond access point. Edwin Jordan obtained an eleven year lease from McIntire to operate his ice storage business, starting on October 1, 1919. There is very little information regarding the date of construction for the ice house but the operation was abandoned by the 1940s.

Rockefeller purchased the property from Thomas McIntire in 1928. The McIntire family obtained a ten-year lease from Rockefeller, giving them “the right to continue the operation as it had previously been conducted.” At the expiration of the ten-year lease McIntire extended the lease yearly.

In order to assure that automobiles not be allowed access to the carriage roads, Rockefeller obtained the expertise of Duncan Chandler to design a stone pier and wood gate entrance. It was completed in 1929. In 1932, adjacent to the existing gates, Rockefeller obtained the expertise of Grosvenor Atterbury to design a gatehouse complex (carriage house, gatekeeper's house, east and west gates). The complex was completed in 1932. Beatrix Farrand later advised Rockefeller on the grading and planting design for the complex.

In 1940 the National Park Service (NPS) received ownership of the Jordan Pond House, Jordan Pond Gatehouse Complex, and other properties. The McIntires continued to run the Jordan Pond House until 1945, operating under a special use permit from the NPS, paying a flat fee of \$100.00 per year. In 1945 the McIntires retired after fifty continuous seasons in operation. Acadia Corporation, the concessionaire for all other services in the park, took over management of the restaurant and continued the traditions that the McIntires had established. Under the Acadia Corporation management, the popularity of afternoon tea on the lawn increased. The old McIntire house was converted entirely into a women's dormitory and the upstairs of the restaurant continued its use as the men's dormitory. Few other changes were made to the site.

In 1963, the Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Motor Road was realigned, significantly altering the landscape within the Jordan Pond House site. As a result of the realignment, all outbuildings on the east side of the road were removed (ice house, woodshed, stable, and water tower). A new entrance road and automobile parking area was established in front of the Jordan Pond House and another parking area was designed for overflow parking and boaters, where the old motor road curved away from the pond.

The Jordan Pond House was destroyed by fire in 1979. However, with the support of the community it was eventually rebuilt in 1982. The new building is much larger than the original building and is sited to take more advantage of the spectacular views. The landscape architects hired to produce the planting plans took the lead from the previous layout of features. For instance an apple orchard was planted on the front lawn and a vegetable and herb garden was placed in the approximate location of the earlier kitchen garden. Significant changes included a parking lot set back into the woods in the location of the McIntires septic field and an additional overflow parking lot in the previous location of their large vegetable garden. A new dormitory was constructed in 1982 south of the old McIntire house, which was torn down that same year.

In 2009, circulation improvements to better accommodate buses were made within the Jordan Pond House area, which included removing the small circular drive and replacing it with an expanded entrance drive, and adding a new pedestrian plaza and three bus drop-off areas.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The CLI has determined that the Jordan Pond House landscape, a developed area in Acadia National Park, does not meet the registration requirements outlined in the "Historic Resources of Acadia National Park" Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) because it is not associated with the

persons identified as significant or the activities of the village improvement societies and village improvement associations on Mount Desert Island. However, it is nonetheless locally significant under National Register of Historic Places Criterion A in the areas of conservation and entertainment/recreation, and Criterion C in the area of landscape architecture. Under Criterion A, the Jordan Pond House developed area reflects the origins of Acadia National Park and early efforts to conserve and maintain a scenic area for recreation. Beginning in the early 1870s, the natural beauty of the Jordan Pond House landscape served as a scenic, recreational, and dining destination for local residents and summer visitors. By the 1900s, Thomas McIntire, in efforts parallel with the Bar Harbor Village Improvement Association (VIA), Seal Harbor Village Improvement Society (VIS), and Northeast Village Improvement Society (VIS), made substantial improvements to the area by enlarging the Jordan Pond House, constructing additional support structures, and developing paths, hiking trails, and roads. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. also understood the aesthetic value of the Jordan Pond House area, later directing the design and construction of the Jordan Pond gatekeeper's house, carriage house, and carriage road entrance gates. In addition, Rockefeller directed the construction of the first segment of the historic motor road system, Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Road, in the Jordan Pond House area. Under Criterion C, the Jordan Pond House developed area embodies characteristics and features reflective of the "Picturesque Style" also implemented elsewhere on Mount Desert Island by Rockefeller and others. The Jordan Pond House landscape includes a tea lawn specifically designed to direct views to Jordan Pond and the distant mountains; portions of the parks hiking trails, carriage roads, and motor roads that link the area with important natural features; and buildings and bridges constructed in a rustic style. Collectively, these features, existing natural features such as rock outcroppings, stands of native trees, and water features, create an overall picturesque effect that reflects a romantic interpretation of nature.

The period of significance for the Jordan Pond House site begins in 1895 when Thomas McIntire became manager of the property and initiated the development of the landscape as seen today, specifically clearing the tea lawn to obtain views of Jordan Pond and The Bubbles. The period of significance extends to 1959, reflecting the continued use of the site for recreation and entertainment. We are aware that the MPDF may need to be expanded to be inclusive of properties such as the Jordan Pond House developed area. Although not addressed in this report, the Jordan Pond House site may also be significant in the areas of community development and engineering for Jordan Pond's use as the water supply for the Village of Seal Harbor.

ANALYSIS/EVALUATION SUMMARY AND CONDITION

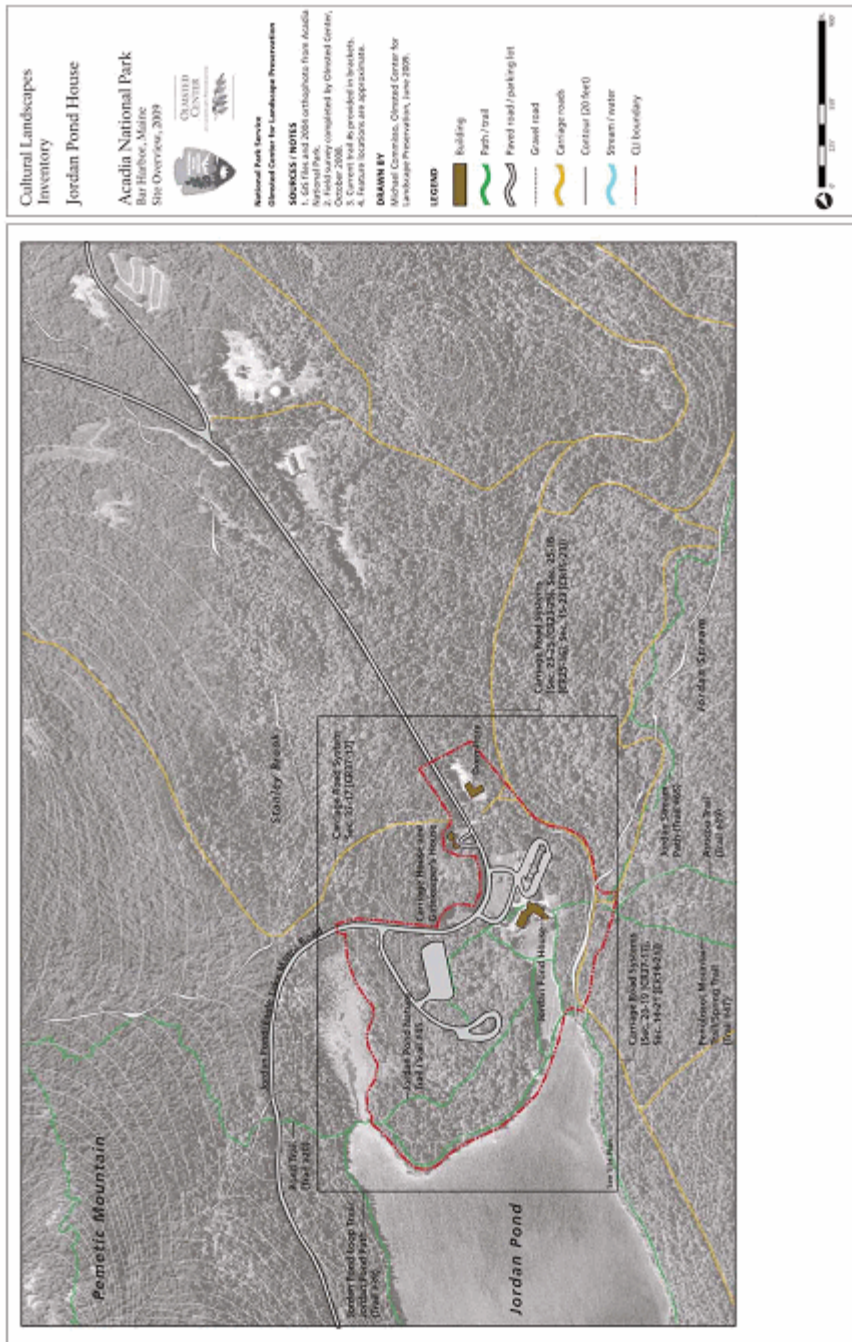
Analysis and Evaluation Summary and Condition:

Despite modifications to circulation systems and the loss of some buildings since the historic period, the developed area at Jordan Pond House remains a picturesque landscape focused on the Jordan Pond House and view across the tea lawn to Jordan Pond and set within a manicured lawn dotted with shade trees and masses of shrubs, and ringed by woods, and rugged mountains. The most important landscape characteristics are natural features and topography (Jordan Pond Stream), spatial organization (field and forest patterns and tea lawn area), land use (commerce and recreation-active/passive), vegetation (remnant apple orchard, line of ash trees, white birch tree, lilac shrubs, and low shrubbery growth in vista), circulation (Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Motor Road, carriage

road systems, hiking trails, road to boat ramp, and abandoned road traces), buildings and structures (Jordan Pond Dam Bridge, gatehouse complex, Jordan Stream Little Bridge #3, wood frame pumphouse, and McIntire dwelling and icehouse foundations), views (vista from tea lawn to Jordan Pond and The Bubbles), and small-scale features (remnant stone markers, rustic signs, and Sarah Cushing Memorial Bench). The cultural landscape within the developed area at Jordan Pond House retains overall integrity of location, design, setting, feeling and association.

The condition of the landscape at the time of this report's completion is evaluated as "fair." There is clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and human forces within the Jordan Pond House developed area. Regarding the hiking trail systems, runoff, coupled with deferred maintenance, has led to the development of substantial eroded gullies in the treadway and collapsing stone stairs, stone culverts, retaining walls, coping stones, and drainage systems. In addition, trailhead and intersection signs are in serious disrepair as a result of the natural elements, decay, and vandalism. In recent years, vegetation growth has encroached on buildings, sidewalks, pathways, memorials, and picnic areas within the Jordan Pond landscape, negatively impacting the historic character of the landscape.

Site Plan



Site Plan Information. Map 1 of 2 of the Jordan Pond House area (Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation [hereafter OCLP], 2009).

Property Level:	Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	650060
Parent Landscape:	650060

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Acadia National Park -ACAD
Park Organization Code:	1700
Park Administrative Unit:	Acadia National Park

CLI Hierarchy Description

In addition to the Jordan Pond House landscape, Acadia National Park includes thirteen other landscapes (and one component landscape): Baker Island, Blackwoods Campground, Carriage Road System, Cadillac Mountain Summit, Hiking Trail System, Sieur de Monts Spring, Motor Road System, Picnic Areas, Sand Beach, Schoodic Peninsula (Schoodic Peninsula Naval Base), Seawall Campground, Thunder Hole, and Wildwood Stables.

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

Research for the Jordan Pond House landscape was initiated in 1996 by the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, which produced a draft cultural landscape inventory, "Cultural Landscape Inventory: Jordan Pond House, Acadia National Park." Field work for this project was completed in October 2008 by Michael Bricknell and Jacob Tisinger, Student Conservation Association interns, and Michael Commisso, Historical Landscape Architect with the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. The park contact for the Cultural Landscape Inventory is Rebecca Cole-Will, Cultural Resources Program Manager. She can be reached by telephone at (207)288-8728 or by email at Rebecca.Cole-Will@nps.gov.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	07/23/2009
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Date of Concurrence Determination:	09/21/2009
National Register Concurrence Narrative:	

The Maine Historic Preservation Commission concurred with the categorization of the landscape resources and features at the Jordan Pond House, Acadia National Park, as contributing, noncontributing, and undetermined, on September 21, 2009. The following revisions were made to the CLI per a conference call with Kirk Mohny at the Maine SHPO:

- The period of significance has been extended to 1959 to reflect ongoing recreational use at the site. The second paragraph of the statement has been revised as follows: "The period of significance for the Jordan Pond House site begins in 1895 when Thomas McIntire became manager of the property and initiated the development of the landscape as seen today, specifically clearing the tea lawn to obtain views of Jordan Pond and The Bubbles. The period of significance extends to 1959, reflecting the continued use of the site for recreation and entertainment. We are aware that the MPDF may need to be expanded to be inclusive of properties such as the Jordan Pond House developed area. Although beyond the scope of this report, the Jordan Pond House site may also be significant in the areas of community development and engineering for Jordan Pond's use as the water supply for the Village of Seal Harbor."
- The boundary description was revised as follows: "The 42-acre developed area at the Jordan Pond House is generally defined by the features built by the Jordan brothers, Thomas McIntire, several village improvement groups, John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and the National Park Service. The northern boundary of this inventory unit is Jordan Pond; the eastern boundary is generally defined by the western edge of the Jordan Pond wetland, and the tree line along Jordan Pond Road/Eagle Lake Motor Road [MR012] (LCS #041055); the southern boundary follows the tree line south of the dormitory; and the western boundary is defined by the Carriage Road Systems-Section 20-19 (LCS #041037), Section 14-21 (LCS #041028), and Jordan Stream."
- The Views and Vistas section in the Analysis/Evaluation chapter has been revised as follows: Historic Conditions (through 1959).

The views from the Jordan Pond house and the tea lawn to Jordan Pond, The Bubbles, and the surrounding Penobscot Mountains--to the west--and Pemetic Mountains--to the east--is one of the main features within the Jordan Pond House site. The earliest photo images from the late 1880s, show a cleared area almost down to the pond's shoreline. During McIntire's management of the restaurant, the viewshed was extended down to the waters edge (CLI, 1996: 29).

Post-historic and Existing Conditions.

Since the historic period, views from the Jordan Pond house and the tea lawn have been maintained to emphasize the natural features: Jordan Pond punctuated by The Bubbles to the north, and framed by the Penobscot Mountain to the west and Pemetic Mountain to the east. The trees closest to the tea lawn were planted to direct the eye to the vista, and farther away from the tea lawn the native woodland vegetation is maintained along a prescribed sight line to frame the view. Currently, the low shrubbery growth within the tea lawn is maintained through a prescribed burn (see Figure 21) (CLI, 1996: 29).

- The status of the "Brick Pump House" and the "Dam and Spillway" have been changed to undetermined to reflect the site's potential significance in the areas of community planning and engineering for Jordan Pond's use as a water supply for the Village of Seal Harbor.

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The 42-acre developed area at the Jordan Pond House is generally defined by the features built by the Jordan brothers, Thomas McIntire, several village improvement groups, John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and the National Park Service. The northern boundary of this inventory unit is Jordan Pond; the eastern boundary is generally defined by the western edge of the Jordan Pond wetland, and the tree line along Jordan Pond Road/Eagle Lake Motor Road [MR012] (LCS #041055); the southern boundary follows the tree line south of the dormitory; and the western boundary is defined by the Carriage Road Systems-Section 20-19 (LCS #041037), Section 14-21 (LCS #041028), and Jordan Stream.

State and County:

State: ME

County: Hancock County

Size (Acres): 42.00

Boundary UTMS:

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Boundary Source Narrative:	Data is from Acadia National Park's Geographic Information System
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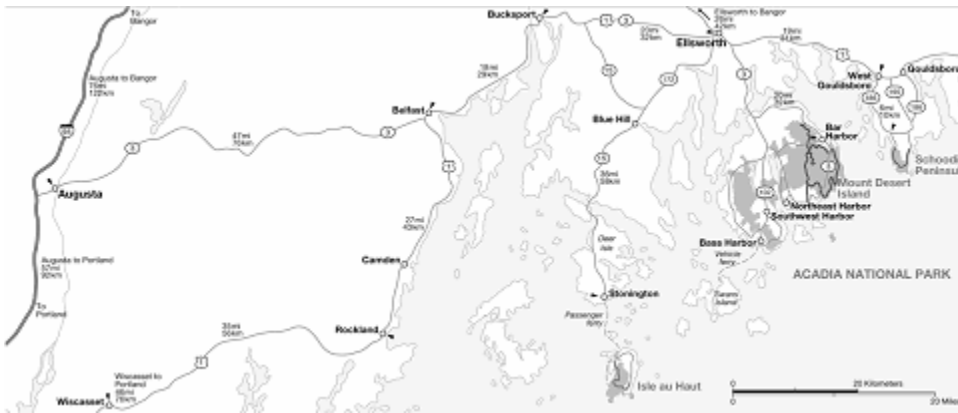
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Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	19
UTM Easting:	559,440
UTM Northing:	4,907,608
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative:	Data is from Acadia National Park's Geographic Information System
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	19
UTM Easting:	559,404
UTM Northing:	4,907,655
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative:	Data is from Acadia National Park's Geographic Information System
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	19
UTM Easting:	559,388
UTM Northing:	4,907,762

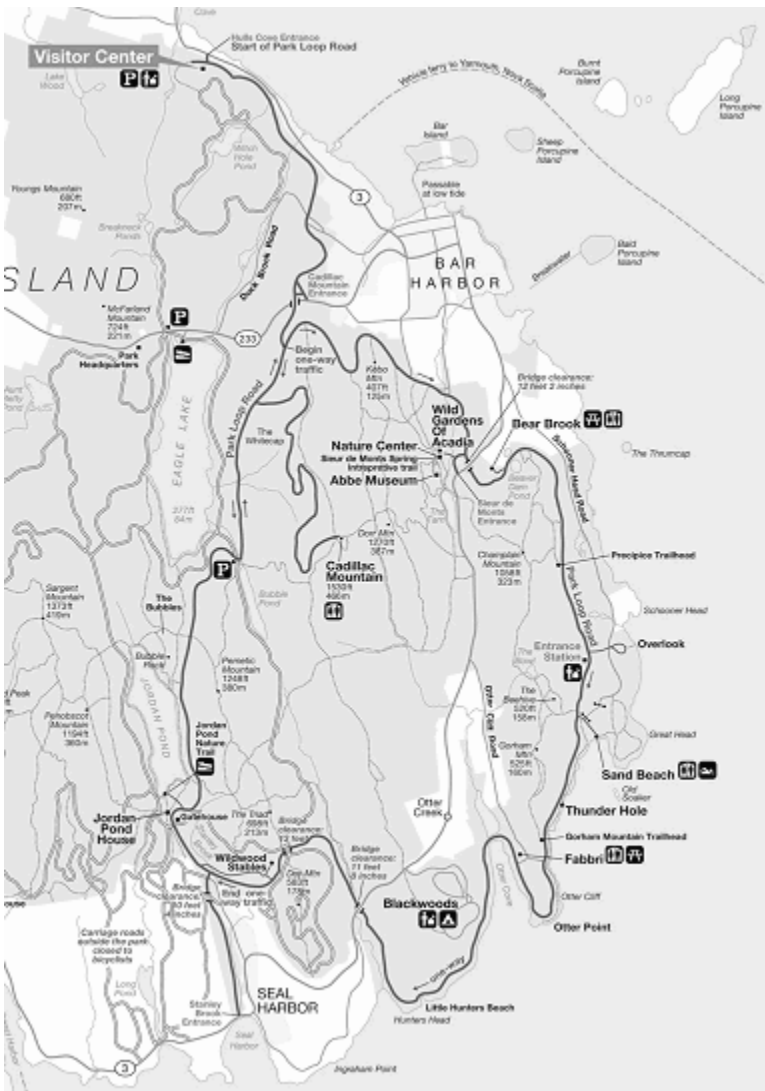
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative:	Data is from Acadia National Park's Geographic Information System
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	19
UTM Easting:	559,394
UTM Northing:	4,907,840
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative:	Data is from Acadia National Park's Geographic Information System
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	19
UTM Easting:	559,392
UTM Northing:	4,907,840

Location Map:



Location Map Information. Map of Acadia National Park and its environs (Acadia National Park [NP] website).

Jordan Pond House
Acadia National Park



Location Map Information. Map of Mount Desert Island and Jordan Pond House [map lower right] (Acadia NP website).

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

Located within Acadia National Park, the Jordan Pond House site has attracted people since the mid-1860s. Although it has undergone multiple ownerships, the area has consistently been used a recreation destination and dining facility. Today, the Jordan Pond House area serves as the hub for the hiking trails carriage roads, and motor road systems within the park.

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

The natural systems and landforms found within Acadia National Park were shaped almost entirely of material deposited by glaciers. Ocean, mountains, lakes, and streams, wetlands, forests, meadows, and beaches are all found within the roughly 45,000 acres of Acadia. The Jordan Pond House site is situated along the southern edge of Jordan Pond at the beginning of Jordan Stream, and nestled between the Pemetic, the Triad, and Penobscot (formerly Jordan) mountains.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

The lands that now encompass the 42-acre site were once part of L'Acadie, a vast area claimed by France in the seventeenth century that encompassed most of northeast North America, but usually referred to as the Canadian Maritimes and eastern Maine. Private ownership on Mount Desert Island began in 1688 when Sieur Antonine de la Mothe Cadillac claimed it in hopes of establishing a French feudal state. After the Treaty of Paris, English governor Sir Francis Bernard obtained a royal land grant on the island around 1763, but lost his claim after the Revolutionary War when the newly established United States government granted the western half of the island to Bernard's son John and the eastern half to Marie Theresa de Gregoire, granddaughter of Cadillac (The eastern half included lands surrounding the Jordan Pond House area). Both began to sell their lands to non-resident landlords, but by this time there was an ever-increasing number of settlers arriving and homesteading.

In 1836, Charles Eaton sold 2,960 acres to William Bennett. The Jordan Pond House site was included as part of this large tract. Three years after its purchase, Bennett sold the 2,960 acres, which included a house and two mills, to George and John Jordan. Between 1880 and 1881, the lands encompassing the Jordan Pond House site were acquired by Charles T. How, who envisioned the site to be an entertainment and recreation destination. Later, How hired Melvin Tibbetts to provide lunch for guests. Eventually, Thomas McIntire purchased the Jordan Pond House site in 1895 and developed the character and atmosphere as seen today. By the 1920s, John D. Rockefeller, Jr. had purchased the site, constructing a segment of the historic motor roads (later named Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Road), and portions of the carriage road system in the area. The Jordan Pond House site was acquired by the National Park

Service in 1940.

Land transfers, by lot number, for the Jordan Pond House site are as followed:

1828 March 1, 2960 acres, from Alexander and Henry Baring, John Richards, Joseph to John Richards, Joseph R. Ingersoll, and William Mille (Devises in trust of William Bingham) to Benjamin Spurling, Enoch Spurling, John Manchester, Jr., Samuel Cilpatrick and Aaron Wasgatt;

1830 December 29, 1/8 portion of 2960 acres, from Aaron Wasgatt to John Simms and Charles F. Eaton;

1836 June 7, 2960 acres, from Benjamin Spurling, Enoch Spurling, Samuel Kilpatrick, John Simms, and Charles Eaton to William Bennett and Rufus Leighton;

1838 May 23, 2960 acres, from Rufus Leighton to William Bennett;

1839 March 19, 2960 acres, from William Bennett to Seth Tisdale;

1839 August 19, 2960 acres, from Seth Tisdale to William Bennett;

1839 August 19, 2960 acres, from William Bennett to George N. Jordan and John S. Jordan;

1880 October 27, 2960 acres, from John S. Jordan to Charles T. How;

1881 January 1, 1480 acres, from John S. Jordan to Charles T. How
Between 1880 and 1881, the 2960 acres was divided into two lots. Following the death of Charles T. How, the lots were again divided by his heirs. For the purpose of this Cultural Landscape Inventory, lots 1, 2, and 3 will be provided as they encompass the lands within the Jordan Pond House area.

Lot 1:

1910 November 19, 1480, between 20 and 21 acres, from John B. How, Samuel Bates, and Franks C. Bates (Devises in trust of the John S. Jordan to Charles T. How) to George L. Stebbins;

1910 November 19, between 20 and 21 acres, from George L. Stebbins to Thomas A. McIntire;

1923 May 12, between 20 and 21 acres, from Thomas A. McIntire to George B. Dorr;

1923 May 12, between 20 and 21 acres, from George Dorr to John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

1940 May 29, between 20 and 21 acres ,from John D. Rockefeller, Jr. to United States of America.

Lot 2:

1887 September 3, 36 acres, from Sidney Bracy (Minor heir of Geo. H. Bracy) to Alden H. Jordan, John Clements, George N. Jordan, and Melvin J. Jordan;

1900 October 22, 38 acres, from John Clement, George W. Jordan, Melvin Jordan, Alden Jordan, Sidney Bracy, and Abbie Austin to Thomas A. McIntire;

1923 May 12, 38 acres, from Thomas A. McIntire to George B. Dorr;

1923 May 12, 38 acres, from George Dorr to John D. Rockefeller, Jr ;

1940 May 29, 38 acres, from John D. Rockefeller, Jr. to United States of America;

Lot 3:

1888 June 27, 15 ½ acres, from John Clement to William Hadlock;

1916 September 6, 15 ½ acres, from George R. Hadlock to Thomas A. McIntire;

1923 May 12, 15 ½ acres, from Thomas A. McIntire to George B. Dorr;

1923 May 12, 15 ½ acres, from George Dorr to John D. Rockefeller, Jr;

1940 May 29, 15 1/2 acres , from John D. Rockefeller, Jr. to United States of America.

GIS File Name: Jdp_May2009_overview_update

GIS File Description:

- CRIntNum
- CRBridges
- ctream arc
- contours arc
- cr3_usgs.arc
- acad_roads
- HikingTrails2007
- JPCLI_Boundary
- JordanPond_Wildwood_Waypoints
- ASMIS_Lines_JPHtoWildwood
- ASMIS_PTS_JPHtoWildwood
- ASMIS_SiteBnds_JPHtoWildwood
- ASMIS_Poly_JPHtoWildwood
- SealHarbor_NW.tif
- SouthwestHarbor_NE.tif

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Should be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 07/23/2009

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The Jordan Pond House meets both of the criteria for the “Should be Preserved and Maintained” management category. Firstly, the site meets National Register of Historic Places Criterion A and C in the areas of conservation and entertainment/recreation and landscape architecture. Secondly, the site is compatible with the park’s legislated significance.

In the enabling legislation of Sieur de Monts National Monument from July 8, 1916, Congress cited Mount Desert Island’s distinction as explorer Samuel de Champlain’s landing place and the great scientific interest in its topography, geology, fauna, and flora. The legislation indicated that the primary purpose of the monument was to protect these significant resource values, warning all unauthorized persons “not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any of the features or objects included within the boundaries.” Although providing resource-based outdoor recreational opportunities was not specifically stated in the enabling legislation, such was the intent of the many people who donated thousands of acres for creation of the park. The lands that comprise the Jordan Pond House developed area were donated by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. in 1940, and later David Rockefeller, Jr. in 1982, and the subsequent development of the Jordan Pond House landscape as a recreation destination within the park supports this intent.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement: Concession Contract/Permit

Expiration Date: 12/31/2012

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

The Jordan Pond House Restaurant, the only dining facility in the park, serves lunch, tea, and dinner from mid-May through late October. The restaurant is operated by the Acadia Corporation, a Maine-owned company working with the National Park Service to provide food service and merchandising facilities in the park. There is a category 1 concession contract for Jordan Pond House with Acadia Corporation (since 1932).

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:

Type of Access: Unrestricted

Explanatory Narrative:

The Jordan Pond House restaurant and shops, as well as motor roads are open seasonally. The hiking trails and carriage roads are open all year.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? No

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

SHPO Inadequately Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

The Jordan Pond House developed area is identified as a “Visitor Facilities and Developed Areas” property type in the “Historic Resources of Acadia National Park” Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF), which was accepted by the National Register of Historic Places on June 29, 2007. The MPDF identifies historic contexts with which to evaluate park resources under two contexts: “Community Development and the Origins of Acadia National Park (1890-1937),” and “Rustic Design (1890-1958)” and its two subthemes, “The Picturesque Style (1890-1950)” and “Rustic Design of the National Park Service (1916-1958).” Registration requirements outlined in the MPDF for developed areas require they retain integrity of setting and design to convey their historic use, including the principal circulation system and site organization. According to the MPDF, “the developed area at Jordan Pond has undergone significant alterations in recent years and requires further research to determine if it is eligible for listing in the National Register” (MPDF 2007:F96).

The Jordan Pond House developed area is accessed by the Jordan Pond Road/Eagle Lake Motor Road [MR012], several carriage roads, and numerous hiking trails, all of which are segments of the park’s larger historic motor road, carriage road, and hiking trail systems. Regarding the motor roads, on March 26, 1993, the Maine Historic Preservation Commission determined that segments of the motor road system on Mount Desert Island were eligible for listing on the National Register. On September 18, 2008, the Commission concurred with the findings of the CLI, “Historic Motor Road System, Acadia National Park,” that the entire motor road system (including segments on Schoodic Peninsula and various access roads) was eligible for the National Register as a circulation system that meets the registration requirements of the MPDF. Regarding the carriage roads, on November 11, 1979, the historic carriage road system was listed in the National Register as part of the “The Carriage Paths, Bridges, and Gatehouses, Acadia National Park” National Register nomination. Although individual segments were not specifically enumerated, several associated features within the CLI project boundary were, including the Jordan Pond Gatehouse-Gatekeeper’s House (LCS #006583), Jordan Pond Gatehouse-Carriage House (LCS #040122), Jordan Pond Gatehouse-East Gate (LCS #040123), Jordan Pond Gatehouse-West Gate (LCS #040124), and Jordan Pond Dam Bridge (Jordan Stream Bridge) (LCS #006568). On July 1, 1996, the Commission concurred with the National Park Service’s enumeration of individual segments of the carriage road system, as well as the NPS’s identification of the Jordan Stream Little Bridge #3 (LCS #041117), which is within the project area, as a contributing feature. Regarding the hiking trails, on December 17, 2001, the Commission determined the park’s hiking trail system was eligible for the National Register. Within the project area, the following hiking trails begin and/or pass through the Jordan Pond House area: Pond Trail (c.1874) [Trail #20], Asticou Trail (c.1881) [Trail #49], Seaside Trail (c.1893) [Trail #401], Jordan Pond Path/Jordan Pond Loop Trail (c.1896) [Trail #39], Jordan Stream Trail (c.1902) [Trail #65], Penobscot Mountain Trail (lower section, c.1917) [Trail #47], and Jordan Pond Nature Trail, current location/Jordan Pond House Trail (c.1903,c.1980s) [Trail #s 45,46].

Existing NRIS Information:

Name in National Register:	Carriage Paths, Bridges and Gatehouses
NRIS Number:	79000131
Primary Certification Date:	11/11/1979
Other Certifications and Date:	Historic Resources of Acadia NP, MPDF (#0700614) - 6/29/2007

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Contributing/Individual:	Contributing
National Register Classification:	Site
Significance Level:	Local
Significance Criteria:	A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
Significance Criteria:	C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

Period of Significance:

Time Period:	AD 1895 - 1959
Historic Context Theme:	Creating Social Institutions and Movements
Subtheme:	Recreation
Facet:	General Recreation
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	AD 1895 - 1959
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Architecture
Facet:	Renaissance Revival (1830-1920)
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	AD 1895 - 1959
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Architecture
Facet:	Rustic Architecture
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	AD 1895 - 1959
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Landscape Architecture
Facet:	Protection Of Natural And Cultural Resources
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	AD 1895 - 1959
Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Subtheme:	Political and Military Affairs 1865-1939
Facet:	The Great Depression And The New Deal, 1929-1941
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	AD 1895 - 1959
Historic Context Theme:	Developing the American Economy
Subtheme:	Transportation by Land and Air
Facet:	Carriage Roads, Touring Roads and Parkways
Other Facet:	None

Time Period: AD 1895 - 1959
Historic Context Theme: Transforming the Environment
Subtheme: Conservation of Natural Resources
Facet: Formation Of The Conservation Movement, 1870-1908
Other Facet: None
Time Period: AD 1895 - 1959
Historic Context Theme: Transforming the Environment
Subtheme: Conservation of Natural Resources
Facet: Scenic Preservation
Other Facet: None
Time Period: AD 1895 - 1959
Historic Context Theme: Transforming the Environment
Subtheme: Conservation of Natural Resources
Facet: The Great Depression And Conservation
Other Facet: None

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Conservation

Area of Significance Category: Entertainment - Recreation

Area of Significance Category: Landscape Architecture

Statement of Significance:

The CLI has determined that the Jordan Pond House landscape, a developed area in Acadia National Park, does not meet the registration requirements developed in the “Historic Resources of Acadia National Park” Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) because it is not associated with the persons identified as significant or the activities of the village improvement societies and village improvement associations (VIS and VIA). However, it is nonetheless locally significant under National Register of Historic Places Criterion A in the areas of conservation and entertainment/recreation, and Criterion C in the area of landscape architecture. Under Criterion A, the Jordan Pond House developed area reflects the origins of Acadia National Park and early efforts to conserve and maintain a scenic area for recreation. Beginning in the early 1870s, the natural beauty of the Jordan Pond House landscape served as a scenic, recreational, and dining destination for local residents and summer visitors. By the 1900s, Thomas McIntire, in efforts parallel with the Bar Harbor Village Improvement Association (VIA), Seal Harbor Village Improvement Society (VIS), and Northeast Village Improvement Society (VIS), made substantial improvements to the area by enlarging the Jordan Pond House, constructing additional support structures, and developing paths, hiking trails, and roads. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. also understood the aesthetic value of the Jordan Pond House area, later directing the design and construction of the Jordan Pond gatekeeper’s house, carriage house, and carriage road entrance gates. In addition, Rockefeller directed the construction of the first segment of the historic motor road system, Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Road, in the Jordan Pond House area. Under Criterion C, the Jordan Pond House developed area embodies characteristics and features reflective of the “Picturesque Style” also implemented elsewhere on Mount Desert Island by Rockefeller and others. The Jordan Pond House landscape includes a tea lawn specifically designed to direct views to Jordan Pond and the distant mountains; portions of the park’s hiking trails, carriage roads, and motor roads that link the area with important natural features; and buildings and bridges constructed in a rustic style. Collectively, these features, as well as rock outcroppings, stands of native trees, and water features, create an overall picturesque effect that reflects a romantic interpretation of nature.

The period of significance for the Jordan Pond House site begins in 1895 when Thomas McIntire became manager of the property and initiated the development of the landscape as seen today, specifically clearing the tea lawn to obtain views of Jordan Pond and The Bubbles. The period of significance extends to 1959, reflecting the continued use of the site for recreation and entertainment. We are aware that the MPDF may need to be expanded to be inclusive of properties such as the Jordan Pond House developed area. Although not addressed in this report, the Jordan Pond House site may also be significant in the areas of community development and engineering for Jordan Pond’s use as the water supply for the Village of Seal Harbor.

The following statement of significance is organized by National Register criteria with a focus on the developed area of the Jordan Pond House. Although the motor roads, carriage roads, and hiking trails are identified in the “Historic Resources of Acadia National Park” Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) as eligible historic resources at Acadia National Park, their significance is not included in this statement because the motor road and hiking trail segments that are within the site’s boundaries represent only small portions of the much larger motor road system and hiking trail system. Those circulation systems and their associated built features have been, or will be, evaluated in separate Cultural Landscape Inventories.

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERION A

The Jordan Pond House site is significant under Criterion A in the areas of conservation and entertainment/recreation because reflects the origins of Acadia National Park and early efforts to conserve and maintain a scenic area for recreation. In the late nineteenth century, there was a growing interest throughout the northeast United States to improve the physical and cultural qualities of villages and towns. On Mount Desert Island, this movement resulted in the establishment of local village improvement groups in several towns in the 1880s and 1890s. Made up of summer residents as well as local merchants, doctors, lawyers, and naturalists, the groups were dedicated to both preservation and physical improvements that would ultimately improve the quality of public amenities on the island. The organizations also worked cooperatively across the island to map, improve, and maintain the existing trails that had developed in the mid-nineteenth century, and to construct new trails (MPDF 2007:E13-E18).

Parallel to the developments by the village improvement groups, Thomas McIntire, member and later superintendent of both the Northeast Harbor VIS and Seal Harbor VIS, began to manage the Jordan Pond House restaurant and surrounding area in 1895. Realizing the aesthetic and monetary value of the area, McIntire began improving the restaurant facilities, installing and managing new and existing vegetation, and constructing circulation features. By the early 1900s, the landscape included paths to Jordan Pond, a vegetable garden and orchard, flower beds, and groupings of new trees and shrubs. The most notable change to the landscape was the deliberately cleared vista to the pond's shoreline, which offered an unobstructed view across the pond to the surrounding mountains. In 1902, a stable, carriage house, woodshed, ice house, and tool shed were built.

By 1907, Thomas McIntire had constructed a new two-story house and a boat access road, all of which were connected by paths and roads and set within a landscape of lawns and existing woodlands. Later, additions were built on the Jordan Pond House to accommodate the growing clientele. The popularity of the site soon attracted notable summer visitors including President William Taft, Andrew Carnegie, John Jacob Astor, and Edsel Ford.

John D. Rockefeller Jr.'s interest in the area resulted in the development of two carriage roads in the Jordan Pond House area; the "Gardiner-Mitchell Hill-Jordan Stream Road," completed in 1917, and "Asticou-Jordan Pond Road," completed in 1918 and expanded in 1921. By 1928, land encompassing the Jordan Pond House site was acquired by Rockefeller with the understanding that Thomas McIntire would remain manager of the Jordan Pond House and grounds. The development of the area continued with the construction of the Jordan Pond gatehouse complex, which included a carriage house, gatekeeper's house, and east and west gates. By 1940, the Jordan Pond House developed area was transferred to the National Park Service, but McIntire continued managing the site until 1945.

The site embodies early development efforts by Thomas McIntire, as a scenic, recreational, and dining hub through its relationship between open areas surrounding the Jordan Pond House, including tea lawn, wooded areas, and nearby features including the McIntire dwelling and ice house foundations, wood

frame pump house, and dam and spillway. In addition, the Jordan Pond House continues its use as a restaurant/tea house. The site's historic recreational use is conveyed through the network of trails, paths, carriage road, and motor road systems that begin or pass through the site, built by McIntire, the Village Improvement Associations and Societies, John D. Rockefeller, Jr and the National Park Service.

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERION C

To be eligible for listing under Criterion C within the "Rustic Design" context and its "Picturesque Style" (1890-1950) subtheme, registration requirements defined in the MPDF for developed areas property type require they be directly associated with the work of the village improvement societies or the Olmsted Brothers firm. Although the Jordan Pond House developed area is not directly associated with the village improvement societies or the Olmsted Brothers firm, nonetheless the landscape derives significance under Criterion C as it embodies characteristics and features reflective of the "Picturesque Style" as expressed on Mount Desert Island, specifically the preservation of natural scenery and presentation of scenic overlooks and vistas.

The Picturesque Style grew out of the early nineteenth century English garden and park traditions that emphasized scenic views and a naturalistic appearance. The new trend influenced the writings of Andrew Jackson Downing (1815-1852) and the landscape designs of Frederick Law Olmsted (1822-1903), Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. (1870-1957), and others who promoted an aesthetic appreciation for the picturesque qualities of the natural environment. By the end of the nineteenth century, the Picturesque Style incorporated natural elements and materials to create a scenic effect that appeared naturalistic and romantic rather than artificial and contrived. These qualities also paralleled the style of American landscape paintings in the mid to late nineteenth century. The Jordan Pond House landscape exemplifies a local expression of the Picturesque Style (MPDF 2007:E34-E35).

The popularity of the Picturesque Style influenced both the development of Mount Desert Island and the preservation of the natural landscape and scenery. In 1890, civic improvements undertaken by local village improvement associations and societies, created a system of trails that capitalized on the island's character to create a picturesque experience that was both intimate and scenic. In response to the popularity of the Jordan Pond House site, a series of trails traversing or starting in the area were built between 1893 and 1929. They included the Jordan Pond Mountain Trail [Trail #411] (c.1871-1893), Seaside Trail [Trail #401] (c.1893), Asticou Trail [Trail #49] (c.1893), Jordan Pond Loop Trail/Jordan Pond Path [Trail #39] (c.1896), Penobscot Mountain Trail/Spring Trail [Trail #47] (c.1917, lower section) and Jordan Pond Nature Trail, original location [Trail #463] (c.1929). These trails illustrated the qualities of the Picturesque Style through naturalistic features, such as stone staircases, rock paving, retaining walls, and access to dramatic views.

Thomas McIntire's development of the Jordan Pond House site coincided with the work of the village improvement associations and societies. Similar to these groups, McIntire was interested in preserving the scenic qualities of the area. Beginning in 1895, McIntire cleared vegetation within the lawn area on the north side of the Jordan Pond House, extending the view down to Jordan Pond and allowing for

uninterrupted views across the pond to the surrounding mountains. This view became one of the site's most important characteristics. Around the perimeter of the house, McIntire maintained an open spatial character having a highly manicured lawn, interspersed with groupings of deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs. He incorporated a series of flower beds and foundation plantings in order to add color and visual interest. The landscape also included vegetable gardens and an orchard.

Between 1902 and 1928, McIntire continued the development of the Jordan Pond House site, building a stable, carriage house, woodshed, ice house, and tool shed to support the growing business, as well as a new home for his family. In addition, rooms were added to the Jordan Pond House. The buildings and subsequent additions were rustic in appearance and constructed with local materials to fit within its natural surroundings. Paths and trails connecting these structures were gracefully integrated into the surrounding woodlands, conforming to the natural topography of the site.

The picturesque character of the Jordan Pond House site was complemented with the development of the John D. Rockefeller Jr.'s carriage road and motor road systems in the 1910s and 1920s. Like the hiking trail systems, the carriage roads provided access to scenic vistas and developed areas. As with other circulation systems, the carriage roads were designed to follow the contours of the land, utilizing locally available materials to blend into the landscape. As part of the carriage road systems, architectural and engineered features included gatehouse, bridges, coping stones, retaining walls, and drainage features. Within the Jordan Pond House site, the following carriage road system sections were built: sections 37-17, 23-25, 25-16, 15-23, 20-19, and 14-21. A gatehouse complex (carriage house, gatekeeper's house, east and west gates) designed by Grosvenor Atterbury was constructed within the site. Constructed in the French Norman Revival style, the gatehouse complex evokes a picturesque appearance when view in its setting. Other carriage road system features include the Jordan Pond Dam Bridge (1920) and Jordan Stream Little Bridge #3 (1918-1919). Rockefeller incorporated principal design elements of the carriage roads in his plan for the motor roads. Constructed between 1924 and 1958, the motor roads included shoulders covered with grasses and native vegetation, dry-laid stone retaining walls, hand-placed stone embankments, and coping stones for guardrails. The first segment of the historic motor road system, Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Road, was completed by 1927, a portion of which was located within the Jordan Pond House site.

The developed area at Jordan Pond House clearly embodies characteristics and features reflective of the "Picturesque Style" and retains sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, and association to convey its significance. The "Picturesque Style" is illustrated in the development of the site by Thomas McIntire. The tea lawn area remains open and in character, with low shrubbery growth, allowing for unobstructed views to Jordan Pond and surrounding mountains, and a manicured lawn, interspersed with groupings of trees and shrubs, remnant apple orchard, line of ash trees, and lilac shrubs surrounds the perimeter of the Jordan Pond House. Additionally, portions of the historic hiking trails constructed by the Village Improvement Associations and Societies, and the carriage and motor roads, built under the direction of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., represent some of the finest examples of rustic construction in the park. There have been changes, however, including the realignment of the Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Motor Road in the 1960s, which resulted in the loss of many building and structures, as well as the destruction of the original Jordan Pond House in 1979. It was later rebuilt in

the same location in 1982, but slightly shifted to highlight views. With an increased demand in visitor facilities, some access roads were removed or realigned, and new roads and parking areas were created. Traces of old roads and other abandoned paths can still be seen through remnant stone culverts, steps, and bridge abutments. Nonetheless, the site remains a picturesque landscape focused on the Jordan Pond House and the view across the tea lawn area to Jordan Pond and set within a manicured lawn dotted with shade trees and masses of shrubs, and ringed by woods, and rugged mountains.

National Historic Landmark Information

National Historic Landmark Status: No

World Heritage Site Information

World Heritage Site Status: No

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Site

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function: Outdoor Recreation

Primary Current Use: Outdoor Recreation

Other Use/Function

Other Type of Use or Function

Dormitory (Bunkhouse)

Both Current And Historic

Hiking Trail

Both Current And Historic

Horse/Bridle Trail

Both Current And Historic

Monument (Marker, Plaque)

Both Current And Historic

NPS Class I Principal Road

Both Current And Historic

NPS Class III Special Purpose Road

Both Current And Historic

Parking Area

Both Current And Historic

Restaurant (Bar, Lounge)

Both Current And Historic

Single Family House

Historic

Specialty Store (Shop)

Current

View

Both Current And Historic

Current and Historic Names:

Name

Type of Name

Jordan Pond House

Both Current And Historic

McIntire Property

Historic

Ethnographic Study Conducted:

No Survey Conducted

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1836	Purchased/Sold	C.F. Eaton sells 2,960 acres to William Bennett.
AD 1839 - 1841	Built	Between 1839 and 1841, Jordan Pond Road is built. There are discrepancies as to for whom and when the road was built.
AD 1839	Purchased/Sold	William Bennett sells property to George and John Jordan.
AD 1847	Built	George N. and John Stanley Jordan build Jordan Pond House with a small sawmill and dam at the outlet of Jordan Pond.
	Planted	A small apple orchard is planted.
AD 1871	Built	Jordan Mountain Trail (Trail #411) and Penobscot Mountain Trail/Spring Trail (Trail #47) are mentioned in 1871 DeCosta guide.
AD 1880 - 1881	Purchased/Sold	Charles T. How purchases Jordan farm property.
AD 1881	Built	The Asticou Trail (Trail #49) is created.
AD 1884 - 1888	Established	Melvan Tibbetts and his family manages the Jordan farm and begins selling food to visitors.
AD 1890	Altered	Small dining room added to original building.
AD 1891	Established	Bar Harbor Village Improvement Association (VIA) forms in 1881, and is incorporated in 1891.
AD 1893	Built	Seaside Trail [Trail #401] is created c. 1893
AD 1895 - 1896	Established	Thomas A. McIntire manages Jordan Pond House and establishes a tea house business.

AD 1895	Planted	Vegetable garden is relocated from tea lawn area to the south elevation of the Jordan Pond House.
	Altered	McIntire improves the tea lawn area by clearing vegetation to Jordan Pond's edge.
AD 1895 - 1933	Planted	McIntire adds foundation plantings, flower gardens, groupings of trees and shrubs throughout Jordan Pond House site.
AD 1896	Built	Jordan Pond Loop Trail/Jordan Pond Path [Trail #39] is constructed.
	Built	Seal Harbor Water Company condemns land at the outlet of Jordan Pond and builds a pumphouse and dam spillway.
AD 1897	Established	Northeast Harbor Village Improvement Society (VIS) is established.
AD 1900	Established	Seal Harbor Village Improvement Society is established.
AD 1900 - 1916	Purchased/Sold	Thomas McIntire purchases property in four different transactions.
AD 1901	Established	Hancock County Trustees of Public Reservations (HCTPR) is formed.
AD 1902	Built	McIntire builds a stable, carriage house, woodshed, icehouse, and tool shed.
AD 1907	Built	McIntire builds dwelling for his family.
	Built	McIntire builds a boat access road off of Jordan Pond Road.
AD 1910	Built	McIntire builds pumphouse.
AD 1912	Altered	Additional dining room added to building.

AD 1913	Conserved	The HCTPR protects over 5,000 acres on Mount Desert Island by this time, Dorr and others lobby for perpetual federal protection of lands. The proposal to the government is initially rejected.
AD 1915 - 1933	Built	A flagpole is constructed along the south elevation of the Jordan Pond House.
AD 1915	Altered	Music room addition is constructed (the large birch bark dining room).
AD 1916	Established	On July 8, more than 6,000 acres of HCTPR lands become part of Sieur de Monts National Monument. This acreage does not include the Jordan Pond House site, but does include areas north.
AD 1917 - 1919	Built	Ice house is constructed along Jordan Pond's southeastern shoreline.
AD 1917	Built	Lower sections of the Penobscot Mountain Trail/Spring Trail [Trail #47] and Asticou Trail [Trail #49] are improved.
AD 1917 - 1921	Built	The Gardiner-Mitchell Hill-Jordan Stream carriage road segment is built [Carriage Road Systems Sec. 23-25, 25-16, 15-23, and 37-17] and Asticou-Jordan Pond carriage road segment are built within the Jordan Pond House site [Carriage Road Systems Sec. 20-19 and 14-21].
AD 1918 - 1919	Built	Jordan Stream Little Bridge #3 is constructed.
AD 1919	Established	On February 16, Sieur de Monts National Monument becomes Lafayette National Park.
AD 1920	Built	Jordan Pond Dam Bridge is built.
	Built	McIntire constructs a stable in response to the demand for renting horses.
AD 1927	Built	Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Motor Road is completed.

Jordan Pond House
Acadia National Park

AD 1928	Purchased/Sold	John D. Rockefeller, Jr. purchases Jordan Pond House. Mr. McIntire continues to manage.
AD 1928 - 1929	Built	Jordan Pond Nature Trail, original location [Trail #463] is constructed.
AD 1929	Established	On January 19, Lafayette National Park becomes Acadia National Park.
AD 1930 - 1933	Memorialized	A bench is built memorializing Sarah Cushing.
AD 1932	Built	Jordan Pond Gatehouse complex is constructed, including tree wells.
AD 1940	Land Transfer	John D. Rockefeller, Jr. donates Jordan Pond House to National Park Service.
	Planted	McIntire plants a large vegetable garden lined with stone, east of the Jordan Pond House.
AD 1945	Altered	McIntire dwelling becomes dormitory for women.
AD 1963	Altered	Realignment of motor road in front of Jordan Pond House.
	Demolished	In response to the realignment of the motor road, all outbuildings and structures (ice house, woodshed, stable, and water tower) on the east side of the road are removed.
	Built	Overflow parking area is constructed for boaters and hikers.
AD 1979	Destroyed	Jordan Pond House is destroyed by fire.
AD 1980 - 1982	Built	Jordan Pond Nature Trail, current location [Trail #45].
AD 1982	Reconstructed	Jordan Pond House is rebuilt.

Jordan Pond House
Acadia National Park

	Built	New dormitory is constructed.
	Demolished	McIntire dwelling is demolished.
AD 1986	Built	Additional overflow parking area (previously vegetable garden)is constructed.
	Built	Jordan Pond House Trail [Trail #46] is constructed.
AD 2009	Altered	Parking improvements are made to the Jordan Pond House entrance area, which include separating the bus and car entrances, removal of small circular driveway and expand entrance drive, and addition of a new pedestrian plaza with three bus drop-off areas.

Physical History:

The following history of the Jordan Pond House landscape is based on the 1996 draft “Cultural Landscape Inventory for Jordan Pond House” by Maureen DeLay Joseph, of the National Park Service. Graphics associated with this section are located at the end of this report.

EARLY DEVELOPMENT (1836-1880)

The Jordan Pond House site is located 1.2 miles north of the village of Seal Harbor, and just south of Jordan Pond, which is bound by Penobscot (Jordan Mountain), Pemetic Mountain, and two rounded mountains called The Bubbles. There are no documented aboriginal sites within the Jordan Pond area, but a 1974 study by Sanger notes the likelihood of inland sites (Cultural Landscape Inventory for Jordan Pond House [Draft], hereafter CLI, 1996: 2).

In 1836 C.F. Eaton sold 2,960 acres of land with all “Buildings, mills and privileges thereon” to William Bennett. The Jordan Pond House site was included in this large tract. It is not known if any buildings were located within the study area during this time. According to some documentary evidence, Bennett built a road to Jordan Pond from Seal Harbor (called Jordan Pond Road), a house, and two mills before he sold the property to the George and John Jordan in 1839. The Jordans ran a sawmill business and harvested timber from the surrounding hillsides. They hauled the logs from the pond to the beach at Seal Harbor via the road previously mentioned. It is assumed that the Jordan brothers built what would become known as the Jordan Pond House in 1847, and the older building built by Bennett or a previous owner was removed. Near the house the Jordans also planted a small apple orchard (CLI, 1996: 2).

By the mid-nineteenth century, tourism was beginning to displace the extraction of resources as the driving force in the area’s economy. Although transportation to the area was difficult, the island attracted an annual summertime influx of visitors, called the “rusticators,” throughout the 1860s and 1870s. Visitors lodged at private homes or inns, such as the Jordan Pond House, and began using the old lumber roads as walking paths to scenic vistas.

Sometime around 1871, Benjamin Franklin DeCosta visited Jordan Pond, providing one of the first accounts concerning the area. He stated, “This is the only dwelling found here. Attached is a barn and some outbuildings that have felt the hand of time.” Even though the buildings were unimpressive, DeCosta indicated the natural beauty of the area would be “capable of great improvement as a place of resort.” His insight into the possible use of the area was an indication of things yet to come. In addition to the house, DeCosta noted there was dam, a remnant of a mill at the pond outlet, and some hiking trails [Trail #41 (c.1871), Trail #47 (c.1871), Trail #49 (c. 1881)] (CLI, 1996: 3).

FARMHOUSE RESTAURANT, 1880-1895

In 1880 and 1881, the Jordans sold some of their property to Charles T. How who wanted to use the existing structure to entertain prospective land buyers. How hired Zemro Callahan and his wife to provide lunch for How and his guests. By 1884, Melvin Tibbetts succeeded Callahan, as noted by an advertisement that appeared in the Mount Desert Herald that same year, announcing that “full line of first class boats and canoes” could be found at the pond along

with “good stabling and feed for horses.” Soon after this point, the Tibbetts apparently started to provide food for guests at the Jordan Pond House. The Chisolm’s Mount Desert Guide listed the “lonely and weather beaten little farmhouse” as a place where “one or a score can get a good rural lunch for a small rural price, or a pitcher of rich milk, or various cold and refreshing beverages...or confectionery for the children.” A map produced by Colby and Stewart from 1887 shows a shed and stable north of the “Hotel” and a residence for “M. Tibbetts” to the south. Another map from the same era, 1889, again indicates a hotel and picnic grounds along the southern shoreline of the pond (Figure 1). The Tibbetts expanded their operation by adding a small dining room onto the farmhouse. They advertised in the local paper that they served lunches “at all hours” and could accommodate fishing parties overnight (CLI, 1996: 4).

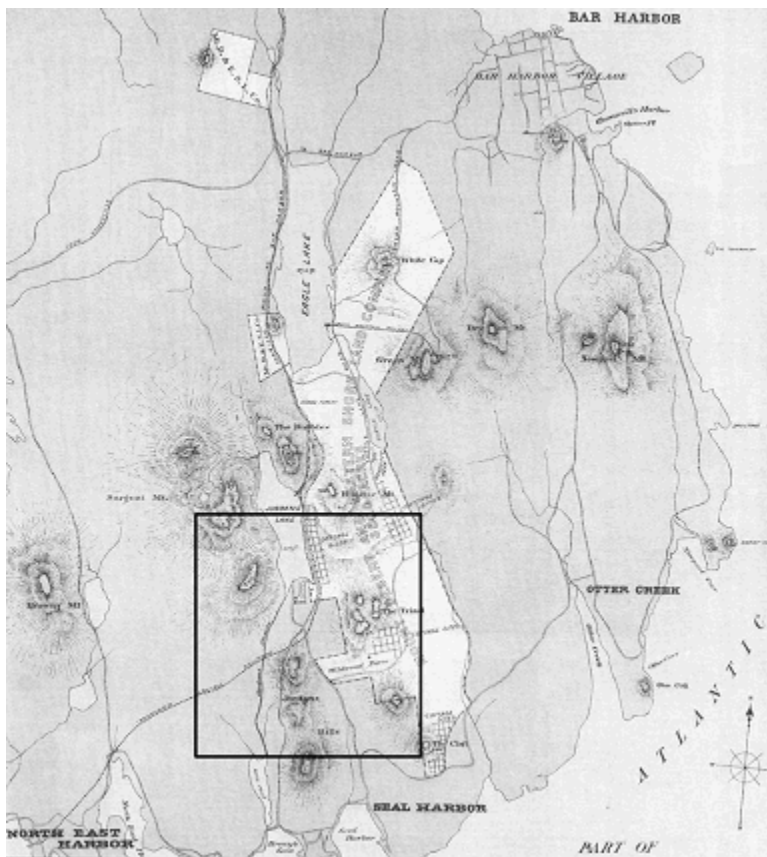


Figure 1. Portion of a plan showing the Jordan Pond House area, c. 1889. Note the presence of a hotel and picnic grounds along the southern shoreline of Jordan Pond (Acadia National Park archives, hereafter Acadia NP).

MCINTIRE OWNERSHIP, 1895-1928

In 1895, Thomas McIntire took over the business and eventually bought the entire property in four different transactions in 1900, 1906, 1911, and 1916. The McIntire family retained the Jordan name for the property and overtime made the name “Jordan Pond House” stand for

quality food and service for the growing number of summer colony residents in the area. From the start, the chicken and popover dinners attracted people from all the different villages on Mount Desert Island (Figure 2) (CLI, 1996: 4).

There are quite a few images of the Jordan Pond House and landscape around the pond at the turn-of-the-century. Issac T. Moore, Charles Townsend, and Professor Henry A. Rowland produced several photographic images of the Jordan Pond House site. Several views of Jordan Pond depict boats moored on a wooden pier structure and even show an image of sign nailed to a tree which indicated “Boat Rentals.” Other views from the tea house showed a well worn path from the house to the shoreline and a vegetable garden in the foreground surrounded by a split rail fence. The McIntire family did raise some of their own vegetables, especially corn and peas, to serve their guests (the location of the garden where the tea lawn eventually ended up was used during the early years and relocated to the south of the main building). Even at this early stage, a vista was cleared to the pond’s shoreline, which offered a spectacular view north to the “Bubbles.” This view from the Jordan Pond House would prove to be the most memorable image for diners (Figure 3) (CLI, 1996: 4).

In 1902 a stable, carriage house, woodshed, ice house, and tool shed were built to the east of the main building on the east side of the Jordan Pond Road. Subsequent construction occurred in 1907 when Thomas McIntire built a new dwelling for his growing family. The two-story building was located south of the Jordan Pond House, fronting Jordan Pond Road. A boat access road was developed from the road to the pond’s southern shoreline where visitors could rent boats (CLI, 1996: 5).

A dining room and a music room were added on to the original Jordan farmhouse to accommodate the ever growing clientele to the McIntires successful business. Noted musicians of the day performed concerts in the music room for the “who’s who in America” list of notable people that summer on the island, from President William Taft, to Andrew Carnegie, John Jacob Astor, Edsel Ford, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Rockefellers. Artists and photographers were also welcomed to display their works, but the most popular activity remained the afternoon tea and popovers and dinners. To serve the summer visitors, the McIntire family employed college students. They used the upstairs of the farmhouse as a dormitory for the men and the upstairs of their house for the women (Figures 4-6) (CLI, 1996:5).

Village Improvement Associations and Societies:

During McIntire ownership of the Jordan Pond House site, a variety of developments had an impact on the surrounding landscape. Beginning in the 1880s, local towns developed “Village Improvement Associations” (VIA) and “Village Improvement Societies” (VIS) to take care of the security and common interest of their communities. The first group, formed in 1881, was the Bar Harbor VIA, later incorporated in 1891. The Northeast Harbor VIS followed in 1897, the Seal Harbor VIS in 1900, and the Southwest Harbor VIA in 1914.

The Bar Harbor VIA, Northeast Harbor VIS and Seal Harbor VIS developed the majority of the hiking trails within the Jordan Pond House site. The “Seaside Trail” [Trail #401] from Seal

Harbor, which somewhat paralleled the Jordan Pond Road and Stanley Brook; and the “Bubble and Jordan Pond Trail” [Trail #20], from Jordan Pond to Bubble Pond, were noted on an 1896 path map of the area. Some of the groups first installations included a trail around Jordan Pond and one along Jordan Stream. A photograph from 1901 depicts rocks lining one side of the Jordan Pond trail one year after its completion. Later descriptions in 1914 of the path around the pond indicate “a trail around the Pond which is particularly rough on the Eastern Side.” Another trail, the “Asticou Trail” [Trail #49], from the Asticou Inn in Northeast Harbor to Jordan Pond is described as being “kept in better condition than any of the others... It is an easy walk of about three miles to the picturesque pond [Jordan Pond]. This system of paths from and to the Jordan Pond House, were noted as a destination and “starting point” for numerous walks from the area. In addition to the Asticou Trail and Jordan Pond Trail, the trail guides from 1914 and 1915 mentioned the “Seaside Path,” from Seaside Inn to Jordan Pond House; the “Jordan Stream Trail,” which followed the stream to Jordan Pond House from Long Pond; the Bubble and Jordan Pond Trail; Spring Trail [Trail #47], up Penobscot Mountain; and Jordan Cliffs, on the west side of Jordan Pond (CLI, 1996: 6).

Watershed and Water Quality Protection:

Other improvements sought by the VIS addressed water quality. George Dorr, founding member of the Bar Harbor Village Improvement Association, wrote about an effort to preserve the watershed of Jordan Pond for the benefit of Seal Harbor. Jordan Pond had been the drinking water source for the village since the 1890s. In 1896 the Seal Harbor Water Company condemned land at the outlet of Jordan Pond to build a pump house and dam spillway (Figure 7). In the process of building the dam they most likely destroyed any remnants of the Jordan sawmill.

Dorr was also a founding member of the Hancock County Trustees of Public Reservations (HCTPR). The HCTPR was formed in 1901 (incorporated in 1903) to acquire land to acquire land to protect water supplies and at the same time preserve walking paths and scenic vistas. In order to protect the watershed, the Hancock County Trustees of Public Reservations were granted power to condemn land, once evidence of its importance was shown. The mountains on either side of Jordan Pond were finally preserved by HCTPR in 1913 (CLI, 1996: 6).

Rockefeller’s Development of the Carriage Road and Motor Road Systems:

Much to the disapproval of many wealthy summer residents, but with support of year round residents, automobiles were allowed on the island in 1913. Responding to this change, John D. Rockefeller, Jr. began building a network of carriage roads separate from automobiles. (In time the carriage road system, along with a new motor road (park loop road) and town road system would be separated by grade crossings). In the Jordan Pond area, two carriage roads were constructed, the “Gardiner-Mitchell Hill-Jordan Stream Road” and “Asticou-Jordan Pond Road.” The Gardiner-Mitchell Hill-Jordan Stream Road was the second section constructed for the carriage road system, completed in 1917. This road extended from Gardiner Hill north to Mitchell Hill, west across Squirrel Brook and Jordan Stream, and then north to a gate near the Jordan Pond House. The northern section of this carriage road followed Jordan Stream on the eastern bank. On the opposite side of the stream a bridle path was built, crossing the stream in several locations with wooden bridges. This section was designed as a 12-foot wide

bridle (or saddle) path, and was built in 1918. The bridle trail was built on HCTPR land in accordance with the 1915 agreement. To reduce costs for the bridle trail, a rustic wooden bridge was built over Jordan Stream, just to the west of the Jordan Pond House. This style of bridge was eventually included on the roads of Rockefeller's Pocantico Hills estate north of New York City (CLI, 1996: 7).

Rockefeller's next proposal for a carriage road included a connection between the Jordan Pond House and the Brown Mountain Road. The road would progress from the southwest corner of Jordan Pond, around the southern end of Jordan Mountain, and join the Brown Mountain Road (a public road) near the settlement of Asticou at the northern tip of Northeast Harbor. This new road, called the Asticou-Jordan Pond Road, was opposed by many and when Rockefeller wanted to start to build the road, the HCTPR deeded their land to the Federal Government. Even though the plans for building the road were approved by the HCTPR, this agreement was determined void once the land was deeded over to the Federal Government.

George Dorr was named Superintendent of the new Sieur de Monts National Monument in 1916, which included lands north of the site, Pemetic Mountain, Jordan Mountain, The Bubbles. In 1918, Rockefeller was finally given approval for his plan, when Dorr wrote him saying, "Please regard yourself as having authority to proceed in accordance with your plans." All the construction and design work for the carriage roads around the Jordan Pond House was funded and directed by Rockefeller.

After World War I, Rockefeller greatly expanded the carriage road system. Another connection from the public Jordan Pond Road to the north end of Bubble Pond and one from the Jordan Pond House to Eagle Lake was outlined in 1921. These two roads completed the carriage road system to the Jordan Pond House (CLI, 1996: 8).

During the same period as the early development of the carriage road system, Rockefeller started construction of a motor road. In 1921 Rockefeller, planned to build the Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Motor Road (initially called the "Mountain Road") to connect Seal Harbor to Bar Harbor and donate the land to the Federal Government after completion of the road. The following year, the National Park Service Director Stephen Mather and Assistant Director Arno Cammerer met with Superintendent George Dorr, to inspect the proposed road and trail program submitted by Dorr. One of the routes approved by the director included the proposal for the Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Road (CLI, 1996: 9).

This started a long and successful collaboration between Rockefeller and the National Park Service. Rockefeller financed this first segment in the Motor Road System, and contributed in a variety of roles in subsequent segments through its completion in 1958. The Mountain Road was a northward continuation of the old Jordan Pond Road from Seal Harbor, which ended at the Jordan Pond shoreline. Construction continued into 1927, and the road was paved in 1928. Native granite was used as the aggregate mixed into the macadam pavement, which was the same color as the outcroppings and it helped blend the road into the surrounding landscape. The first section of the motor road system had a posted speed limit of 18mph, and was closed during the evening hours, from 9pm to 7am. The road was eighteen feet wide, two feet wider

than Rockefeller's standard for the carriage roads (CLI, 1996: 9).

Jordan Pond House Property:

By 1920, McIntire constructed a new stable in response to the need by nearby residents to rent horses to ride on the newly created bridle paths and carriage roads. This increasing interest in providing visitors and summer residents experiences other than motor trips prompted the Seal Harbor VIS path committee to support development of a nature trail near the Jordan Pond House. The VIS was also trying to turn the tide of the abandonment of bridle and foot paths because of the coming of the automobile. The Jordan Pond Nature Trail, original location [Trail #463] was laid out by G. Ledyard Stebbins, and led to the Salisbury Cove Biological Station. According to Stebbins, the object of the trail is "to give people an opportunity to become acquainted with nature by explaining nature to them in natural surroundings, and thus helping them to observe details which books cannot show" (CLI, 1996:10).

The trail was opened in 1928 and had seventy-five plant labels located throughout, complete with the scientific and common names. Arrow markers were placed along the trail to guide visitors. It is not known if these arrows were freestanding posts or painted on tree trunks. Thomas McIntire became Superintendent of trails in 1921 and continued in this capacity for some time. Even before the development of the nature trail, McIntire granted a sixteen-foot wide right-of-way to the HCTPR along the pond shoreline. The strip of land was to be used only as a footway and be "maintained in park like condition on the land lying between said right-of-way and the adjoining lake shore." On either side of the path, McIntire had to keep it "free from buildings and other structures including fencing, with the exception however of what is necessary for boating purposes or in connection with the gathering of ice (CLI, 1996: 8).

On the southeastern shoreline an ice house was constructed to store ice cut from Jordan Pond. A service road ran directly to the building from Jordan Pond Road and the pond access point. Edwin Jordan obtained a eleven year lease from McIntire to operate his ice storage business, starting on October 1, 1919. "Eddie" Jordan continued the business into the 1930s. There is very little information regarding the date of construction for the ice house but the operation was abandoned by the 1940s.



Figure 2. Photograph of the Jordan Pond House in 1898, view looking southwest . The Jordan Pond House attracted resorters to its dining room for afternoon tea and prepared picnics (Acadia NP archives).

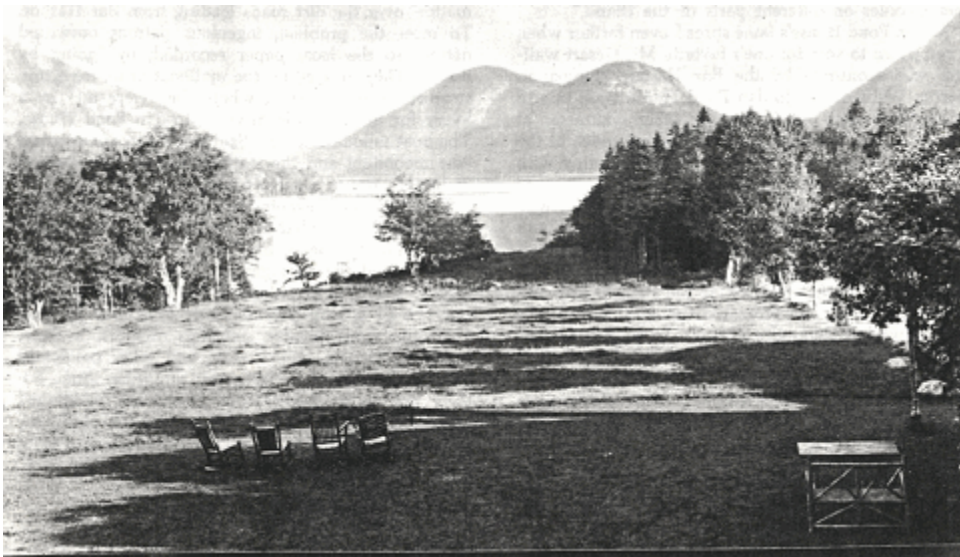


Figure 3. Photograph of the tea lawn area, c. 1900s, view looking north. The open character of the tea lawn provided unobstructed views to the Bubble Mountains (Acadia NP archives).



Figure 4. Photograph of the Jordan Pond House and landscape, c. 1910, view looking southwest. Note the rustic, rambling nature of the house (Acadia NP archives).

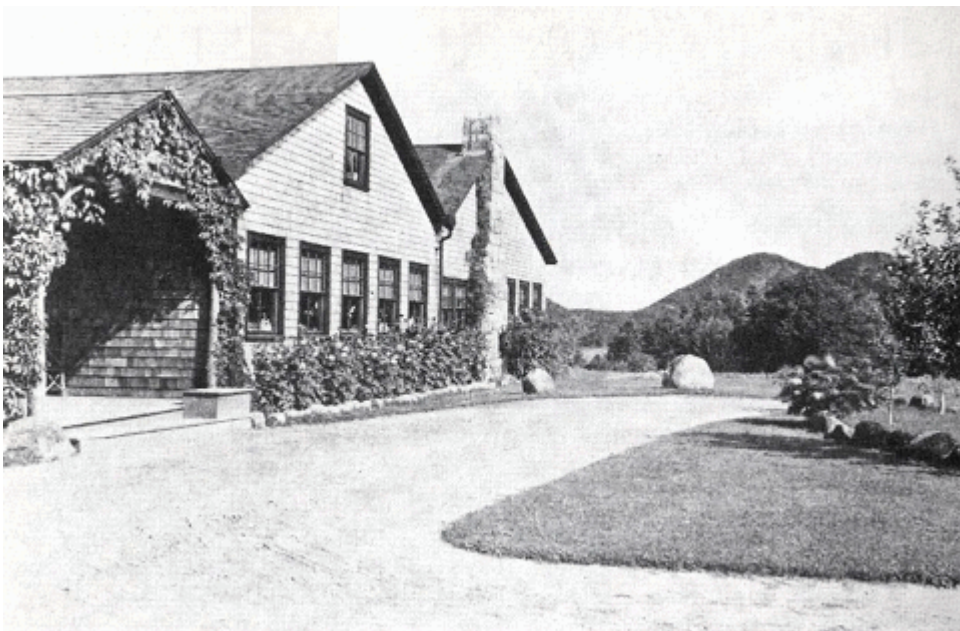


Figure 5. Photograph of the Jordan Pond House and landscape, c. 1915, view looking northeast. Note the circular driveway, newly planted trees and shrubs, and vines growing around the entrance (Acadia NP archives).



Figure 6. Photograph of the Jordan Pond House tea lawn, c. 1915, view looking south. Note the manicured lawn area, foundation plantings, and juvenile trees (Acadia NP archives).



Figure 7. View looking northeast at Jordan Pond and Jordan Stream, 1892. Presently the location of the Jordan Pond Dam and Spillway (Acadia NP archives).

ROCKEFELLER OWNERSHIP, 1928-1940

John D. Rockefeller, Jr. decided to purchase the property from Thomas McIntire in 1928. The McIntires obtained a ten-year lease from Rockefeller, giving them “the right to continue the operation as it had previously been conducted.” At the expiration of the ten-year lease

McIntire extended the lease yearly.

Gatehouses:

Rockefeller continued to develop the area around Jordan Pond House after he purchased the property. In 1929, Rockefeller felt it necessary to ensure automobiles were not allowed access to the carriage roads. Rockefeller chose to construct a gatehouse complex, which included a carriage house, gatekeeper's house, and east and west gates. Although four gatehouses were designed, only two were ultimately constructed. Grosvenor Atterbury was hired as architect for the gatehouses. The construction of the Jordan Pond and Brown Mountain Gatehouses were completed in 1932 (Figure 8) (CLI, 1996: 12).

The final site work for the Jordan Pond area saw the involvement of Beatrix Farrand, noted landscape architect. She advised Rockefeller on the grading and planting design for the Jordan Pond gatehouse complex. Farrand recommended building a rough stone wall terrace to solve grading difficulties caused by the need to accommodate the utilities. This approach also made it possible to save an existing stand of trees between the building and Jordan Pond Road (CLI, 1996: 12).

As in other projects, Mrs. Farrand, never prepared planting plans for the lodges, but rather staked the plants out in the field. No record has been found of her specific recommendations, but there is letter Atterbury wrote to Rockefeller expressing his objections to her suggestions. Atterbury recommended that at the Jordan Pond gatehouse complex, the natural looking plantings should appear to blend in to the surrounding woods. Atterbury also developed a study plan for a new Jordan Pond Tea House and stable. According to the Rieley and Brouse report, there was no indication that the project progressed any further than this stage. It is not known why Rockefeller did not proceed any further, but most likely public opposition to the project would have occurred if the original Jordan Pond House was demolished (CLI, 1996: 12).

Jordan Pond House Site, 1933:

In 1933 a topographic map was produced for the Jordan Pond House site and is the first detailed plan of the area (Figure 9). Circulation systems, vegetation, buildings, natural systems, and small scale features are all depicted on this map. Starting from the main building, the Jordan Pond House, two buildings were connected with a covered porch, and overall resembled a rambling structure, due to the many additions to the original farmhouse. The northern part of the building included the music room, birch bark dining room, and gift shop/office. Other alterations were made to the original house with the addition of kitchen services to the east of the main building. The covered porches facing the north and west were setup for table service, as was the lawn area. A hedge fronted the north facing porch, and deciduous trees on the west and east side of the lawn directed the view to the pond and The Bubbles. Within this vista, there was defined edge between the mowed lawn or field and the low shrubby growth (possibly blueberry patch). One lone tree was within the vista near the pond shore (Figure 10) (CLI, 1996: 13).

To the east of the Jordan Pond House, patrons were dropped off at the entrance. No parking areas were designated for automobiles, but they might have used the open field to the northeast

of the music room. Accommodations were made to park carriages and care for horses at the stable on the east side of the Jordan Pond Road. Other than the stable which included horse stalls, a carriage shed, and garage, the McIntires also had an ice house, wood shed, tool shed, and water storage tower, located in this same area. Some other service buildings were located along Jordan Stream, one is indicated as a “gate house” and the other is called a “pump house.” The pumps housed in these buildings provided water for the village of Seal Harbor and the restaurant complex. The only other structure shown on the map is the McIntires dwelling, south of the main building. The public road, the Jordan Pond Road, passed through the site from south to north. At the point where the public road became the Mountain Road within Acadia NP, the National Park Service (NPS) erected a simple wooden gate. On the east and west side of the gate post, there appears to be a line of stones, also defining the entrance. A town road to the pond veered to the east before the NPS gate (CLI, 1996: 14).

Another layer of circulation was the carriage roads. To the west and south of the Jordan Pond House, the “Jordan-Sargent Mountain Road” crosses over Jordan Stream downstream from the dam outlet of the pond and continues to the south. The carriage road intersects with a bridle trail and hiking path and continues until the road forks, one road continues south and another turns east toward the new Jordan Pond Gate Lodge (not shown on this map) (CLI, 1996: 14).

The last circulation system on the 1933 plan, are the hiking trails. Three paths started at the tea lawn; to the south, Seaside Trail [Trail #401] to Seal Harbor, to the west, down to a carriage road and across Jordan Stream to hiking trails, and to the north, along the edge of the cleared field to the pond edge. This last trail to the north forked, one path crossed through the shrubby growth within the vista to the pond spillway (this could be the nature trail installed in 1928), and the other section continued along the edge of the vista to the pond shoreline, where a trail continued around the entire pond. One other trail from this segment veered to the northeast and continued to Bubble Pond. Some specific landscape features are also depicted on this map including an apple orchard on the east side of the main house, a laundry yard, two flower beds surrounded by the stones, and a flagpole at the front entrance to the restaurant. A small vegetable garden is depicted to the south of the service road to the main building. The last feature of note is a bench shown on the pond shore (CLI, 1996: 14).

In 1935 Rockefeller proposed to convey land to Acadia National Park, which included all of the lands within the study area, but this transfer did not occur until 1940.



Figure 8. Photograph of the Carriage and Gatekeeper's House, c.1946. The naturalistic and informal landscape enhances its picturesque qualities (Acadia NP archives, 2582).

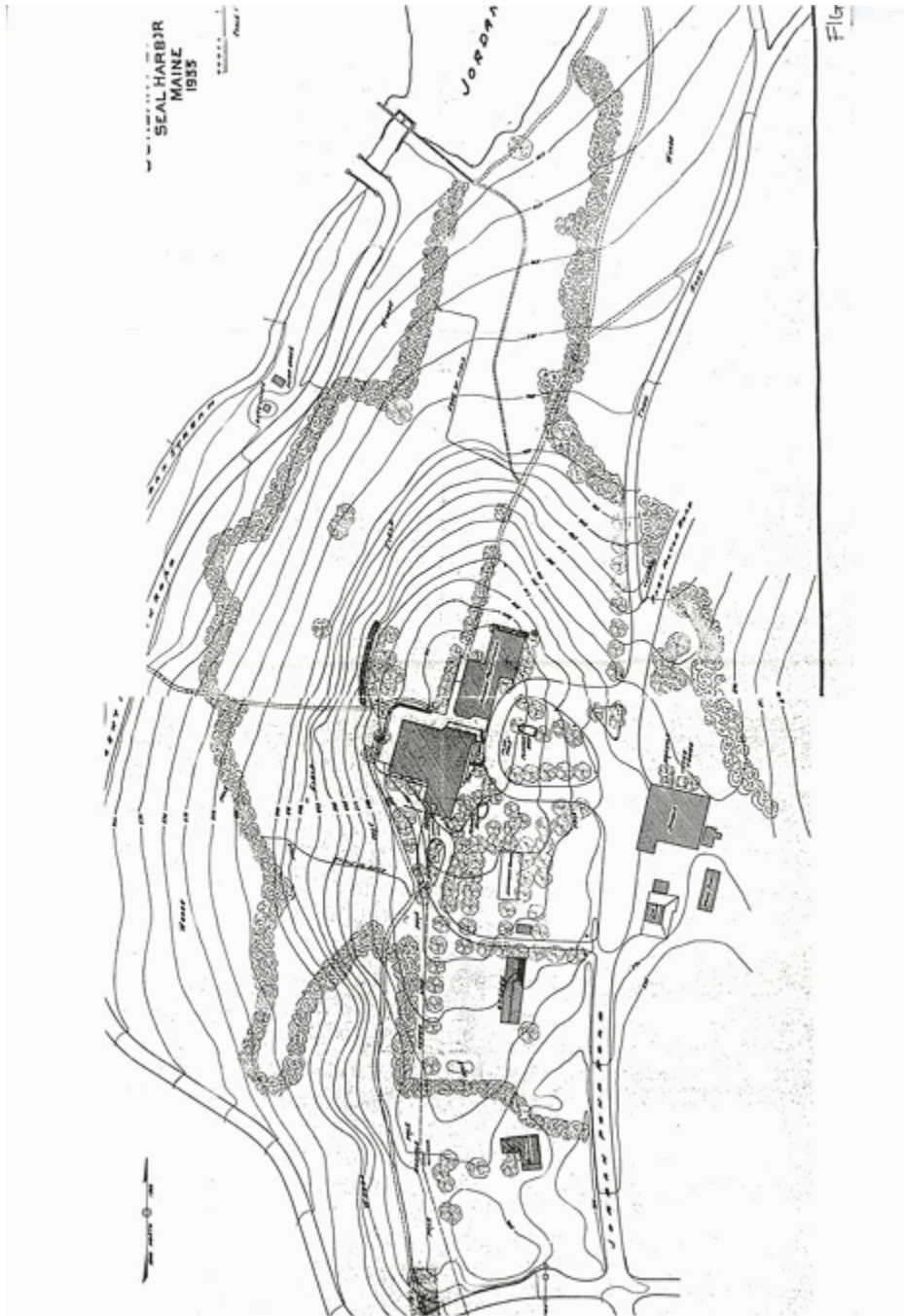


Figure 9. A 1933 topographic map of the Jordan Pond House site. The plan depicts the circulation systems, vegetation, buildings, natural systems, and small scale features found in the area (Acadia NP archives).



Figure 10. Jordan Pond House tea lawn, date unknown, view looking north. Although highly manicured near the Jordan Pond House, the tea lawn is maintained as low shrubby growth as it gets closer to Jordan Pond (Acadia NP archives, 2680).

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OWNERSHIP, 1940-2009

In 1940 the NPS received ownership of the Jordan Pond House, Jordan Pond Gatehouse Complex, and other properties. The McIntire family continued to operate the Jordan Pond House during 1941 through 1945, operating under a special use permit from the National Park Service, paying a flat fee of \$100.00 per year. In 1945 McIntire retired after fifty-one continuous seasons in operation. The Acadia Corporation, the concessionaire for all other services in the park, took over management of the restaurant, and continued the traditions that the McIntires had established. Rockefeller helped establish the Acadia Corporation to “protect the park against concessionaires from outside who might carry on their operations with less consideration for the Mount Desert Island traditions than would be the case with a corporation composed of summer and winter residents of the island” (CLI, 1996: 15).

A master plan was developed for the Jordan Pond area once the NPS obtained ownership, which showed the existing conditions of the site (Figure 11). This is the second detailed map developed for the Jordan Pond House property, and provides a broader survey than the previous existing conditions plan from 1933. The 1940 map depicts some differences from the earlier plan view. Instead of just one small vegetable garden, near the main building, McIntire expanded this garden and also cultivated another garden three times the size to the east of the service area. They gained access to the largest garden by way of a road from the service area. Other changes include abandonment of the ice house on the eastern shoreline of Jordan

Pond, indicated by a note “to discarded ice house.” The Gate Lodge is also depicted on this later map, with same layout as the proposed Atterbury plan from 1931. The last major difference seems to be the layout of the path system. On the 1935 map, many more trails were shown. The major trails not depicted on the 1940 map are a path through the blueberry patch to the pond shoreline, and the Seaside Trail south of the Jordan Pond House from Seal Harbor. The later map is also not as detailed, and does not show shrub planting and smaller structural features, but the majority of the other information is similar (CLI, 1996: 15).

Under the Acadia Corporation management, few things changed, other than that the popularity of afternoon tea on the lawn increased (Figures 12-14). The old McIntire house was converted entirely into a women’s dormitory after they moved out and the upstairs of the restaurant continued as the men’s dormitory (CLI, 1996: 15).

Realignment of Motor Road:

No major changes occurred to the Jordan Pond House site until 1963, when the motor road through the area was realigned (by this time called Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Road). Based on recommendations set forth in the 1951 master plan for Acadia National Park, the existing road from 1927 did not meet modern day road standards and needed to be realigned. Tight curves and small tangents were reconfigured and the road was shifted east and farther from the buildings (Figure 15). When all was done, the travel way was widened from 18 feet to 20 feet and gentle spiral curves were employed to soften the tight curves. By changing the course of the road, the entire Jordan Pond House site was impacted. The new park road curved to the east and then turned north where it met up with the existing road alignment. This meant that all outbuildings on the east side of the road needed to be removed to make way for the new road (Figures 16-17). A new entrance road and automobile parking area was established in front of the Jordan Pond House. Another parking area was designed for overflow parking and boaters, where the old motor road curved away from the pond. The existing road bed was utilized to gain access to the new parking area (Figure 18). Where a section of old road, now used as access road to the overflow parking, met the new alignment, a “T” intersection was devised. All of these changes were in response to management needs for more parking for the increasingly popular restaurant (CLI, 1996: 16).

Acadia Corporation:

Charles Savage, President of Acadia Corporation, and his wife Katherine Savage took an interest in running the restaurant in the 1960s and 1970s. Savage was actively involved in overseeing the management of the Jordan Pond House. His wife, prepared fresh floral displays for the dining rooms. Charles Savage was a local artist and learned from Beatrix Farrand the art of landscape design. It is unknown whether he had any influence on the appearance of the grounds during his tenure, but his interest in the operations of the restaurant tends to indicate that he had a direct influence over all decisions to the grounds (CLI, 1996: 16).

In 1972, Savage prepared a report outlining some suggestions for the future of the Acadia Corporation as a concessionaire for the park. Specific recommendations were provided for the Jordan Pond House and how to upgrade the facilities. He stressed that the traditions should be continued and any “physical changes should be designed to be in harmony, (especially in their

exterior appearances), with the general rustic feeling which heretofore has prevailed..." (CLR, 1996: 16).

In 1979, the Jordan Pond House, an institution for many of the summer residents, was destroyed by fire (Figure 19). With the financial support from the community, having raised \$1,200,000 in donations, the NPS began construction of a new Jordan Pond House in December 1980. The new building was completed in 1982 (Figure 20) (CLR, 1996: 16).

The New Jordan Pond House and Subsequent Improvements:

The new building was much larger than the original building to accommodate increased visitation, however certain traditions remained the same. Similar to the indigenous materials used in the construction of the original building, the new Jordan Pond House was sheathed in white cedar. The fireplaces were made of granite from the island and natural wood covered many interior surfaces. Other characteristics were improved, such as the view to the pond and The Bubbles. In the new design, the building footprint remained in the approximate same location, but slightly shifted to take more advantage of the spectacular views. Successional vegetation within the tea lawn area was cleared to reframe the views formed by the trees. The designers hired to produce the planting plans took the lead from the previous layout of features. For instance an apple orchard was planted on the front lawn, a vegetable and herb garden was placed in the approximate location of the earlier kitchen garden, and honeysuckle vines covered the entrance of the building, much in the same way as the original building. To the left of the gift shop, a group of eastern white cedar trees were planted to recall trees that were located near the old building.

There were also some significant changes to the Jordan Pond House site. A parking lot was needed for people visiting the restaurant, so the new parking lot was set back into the woods, where the McIntires used to have their septic field. An additional overflow parking lot intended to be used by day hikers and bike riders was placed at the location of the McIntires large vegetable. The field remained clear of woody vegetation since the motor road was realigned in the 1960s, so it was easy to convert it to a parking area. It remained grass for some time before maintenance crews paved the field in 1986.

In addition to the new Jordan Pond House, a new dormitory was constructed in 1982 south of the old McIntire house. David Rockefeller, Jr., donated this land to the National Park Service. The old women's dormitory, in the old McIntire house, was seen as obsolete, and was torn down in 1982. Other changes to the landscape included the reconfiguration of the Jordan Pond Nature Trail in the 1980s (Trail #45) and the construction of the Jordan Pond House Trail in 1986 (Trail #46).

In 2009, parking improvements were completed within the Jordan Pond House area. Work included separating the bus and car entrances by removing the small circular drive and replacing it with an expanded entrance drive. A new pedestrian plaza and three bus drop-off areas were constructed. The plaza includes native plantings, a covered pergola, and benches to serve as a waiting area for bus riders.

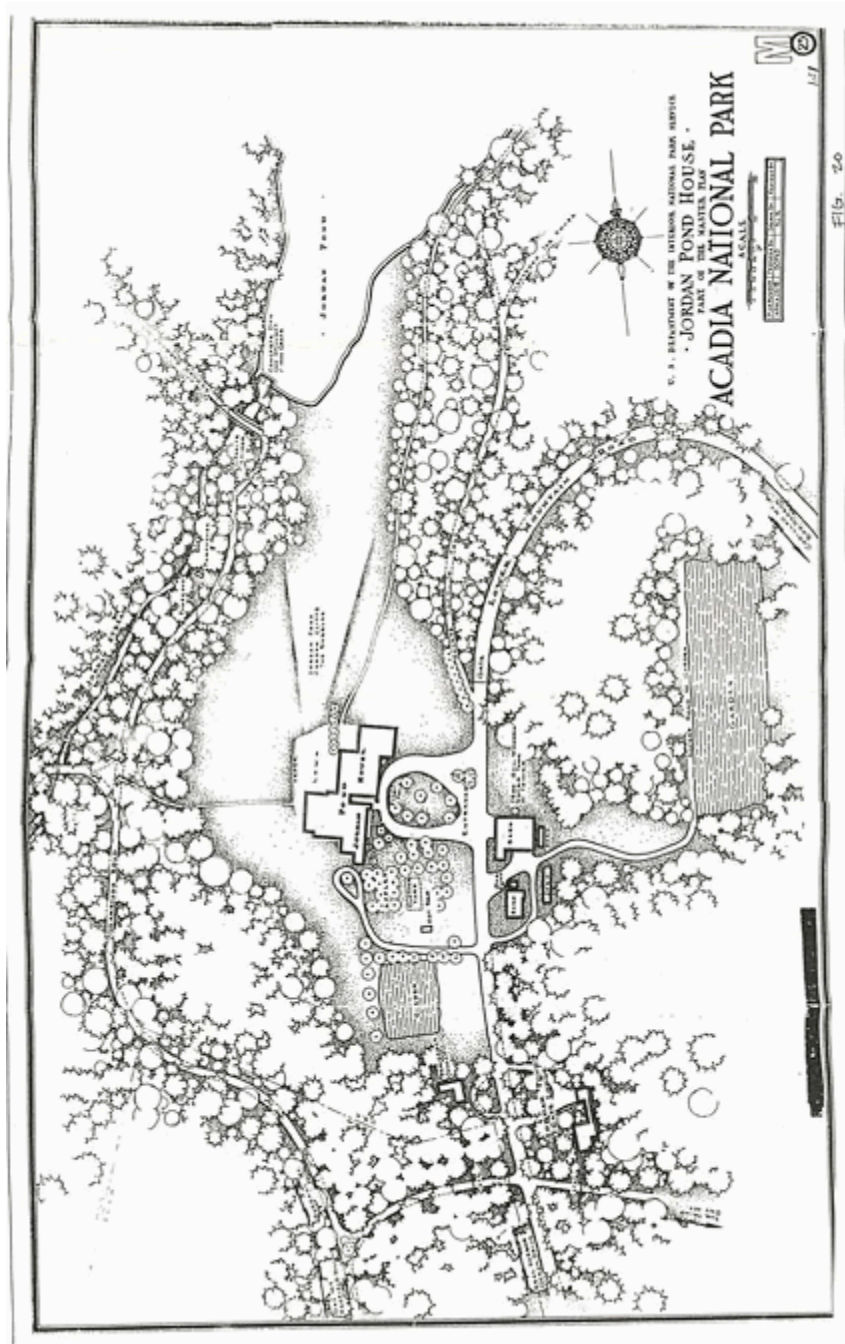


Figure 11. A 1940 Master Plan for the Jordan Pond House site. The plan depicts the circulation systems, vegetation, buildings, natural systems, and small scale features found in the area (Acadia NP archives).



Figure 12. View looking northeast at the Jordan Pond House, 1951 (Acadia NP archives).



Figure 13. View looking west at the Jordan Pond House, 1951. Note the apple orchard to the left, flag pole in the center, and cedar trees near the building (Acadia NP archives).



Figure 14. View looking north of the tea lawn and Bubble Mountains, 1958. The open character of the tea lawn has remained the same since the historic period (Acadia NP, 0072).

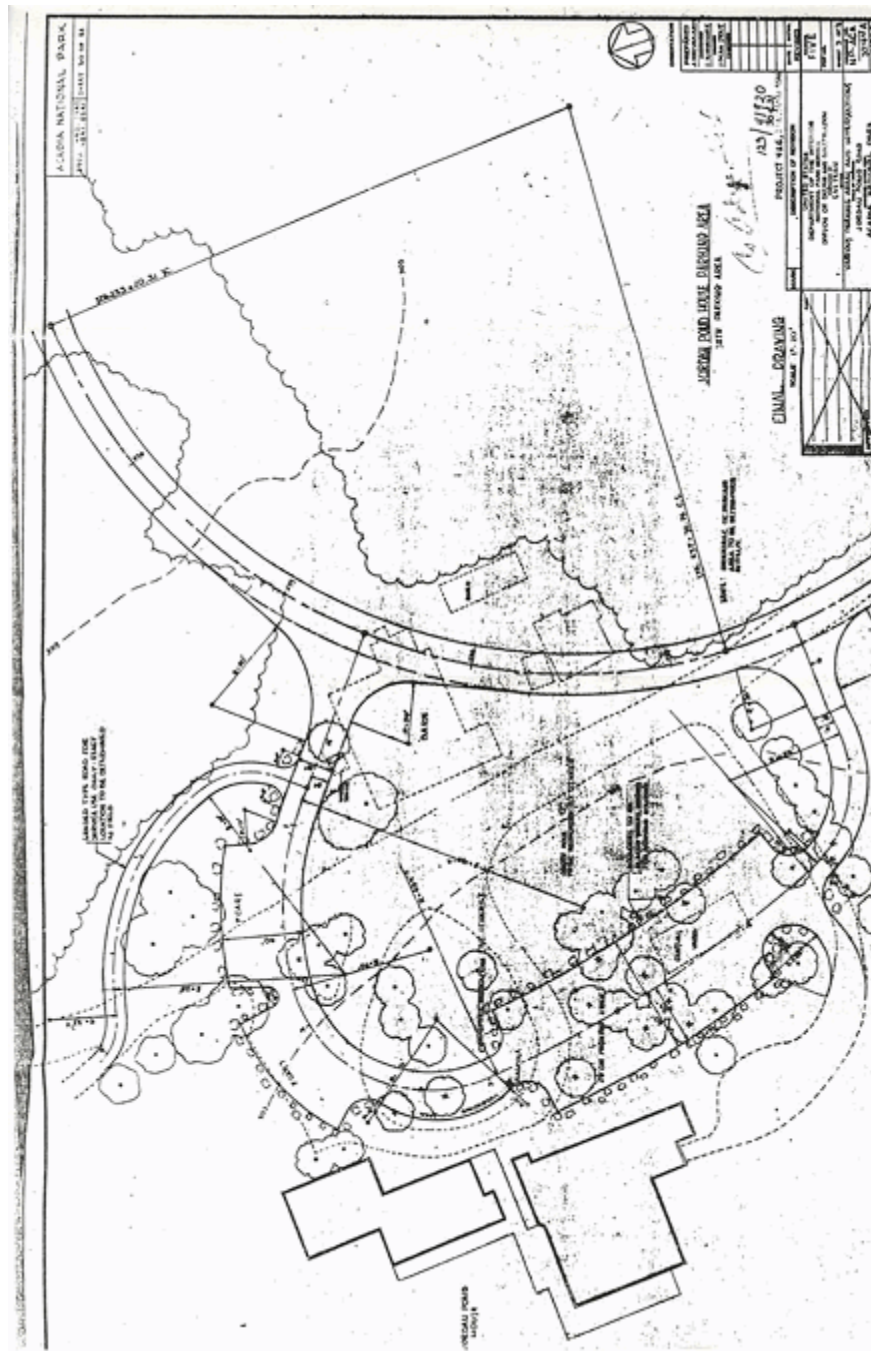


Figure 15. Drawing produced in 1963 showing the realignment of the motor road. Many outbuildings were removed, resulting in a loss of historic fabric within the Jordan Pond House area (Acadia NP archives).



Figure 16. View of the ice house and shed located on the eastern edge of Jordan Pond Road (Park Motor Road), 1951. The buildings were removed following the realignment of the road (Acadia NP archives).



Figure 17. View of the stable and garage on the eastern edge of Jordan Pond Road (Park Motor Road), 1951. The buildings were removed following the realignment of the road (Acadia NP archives)

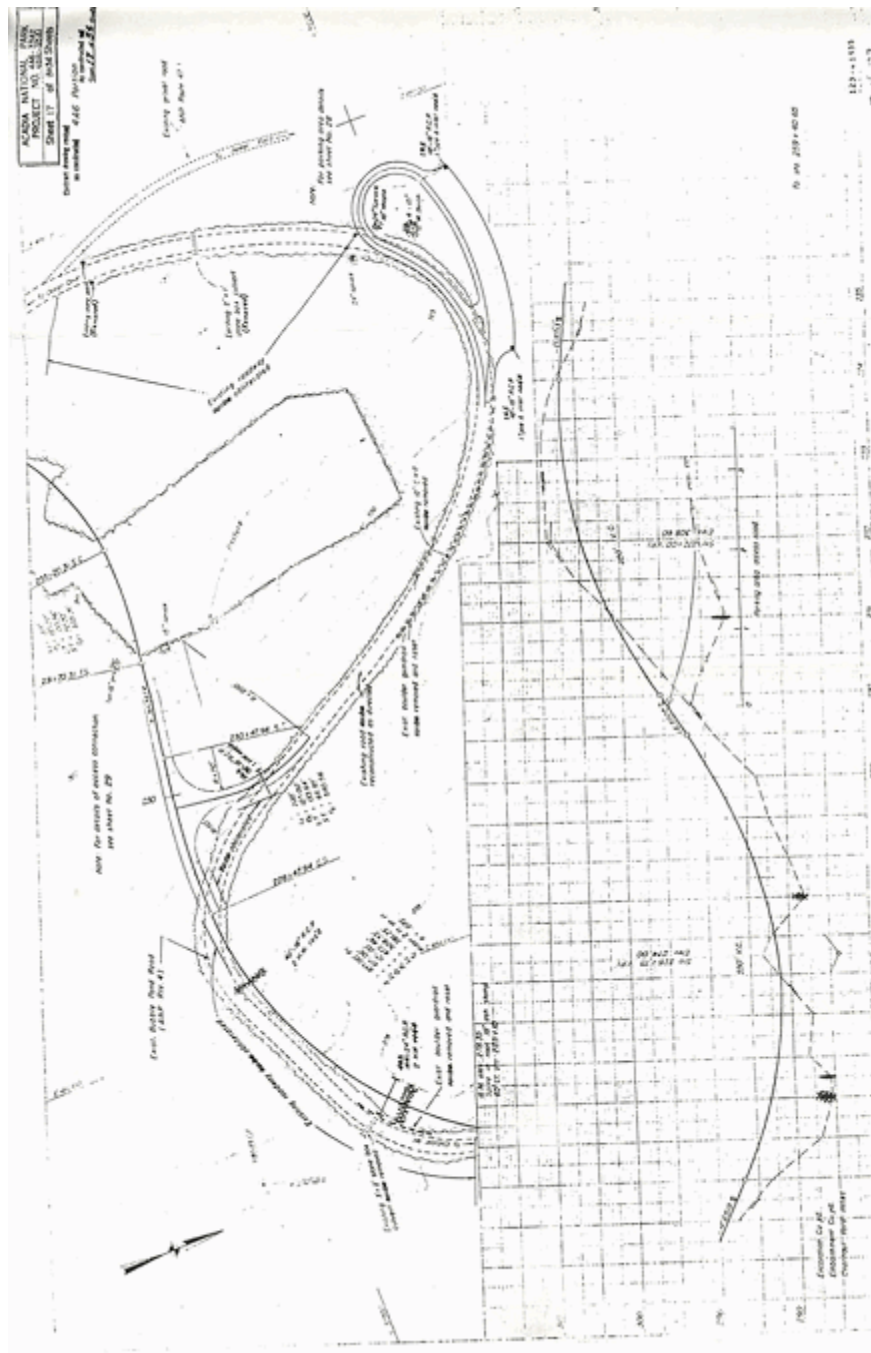


Figure 18. Drawing produced in 1963 showing the realignment of the motor road, as well as a new parking area for overflow and boaters (Acadia NP archives).

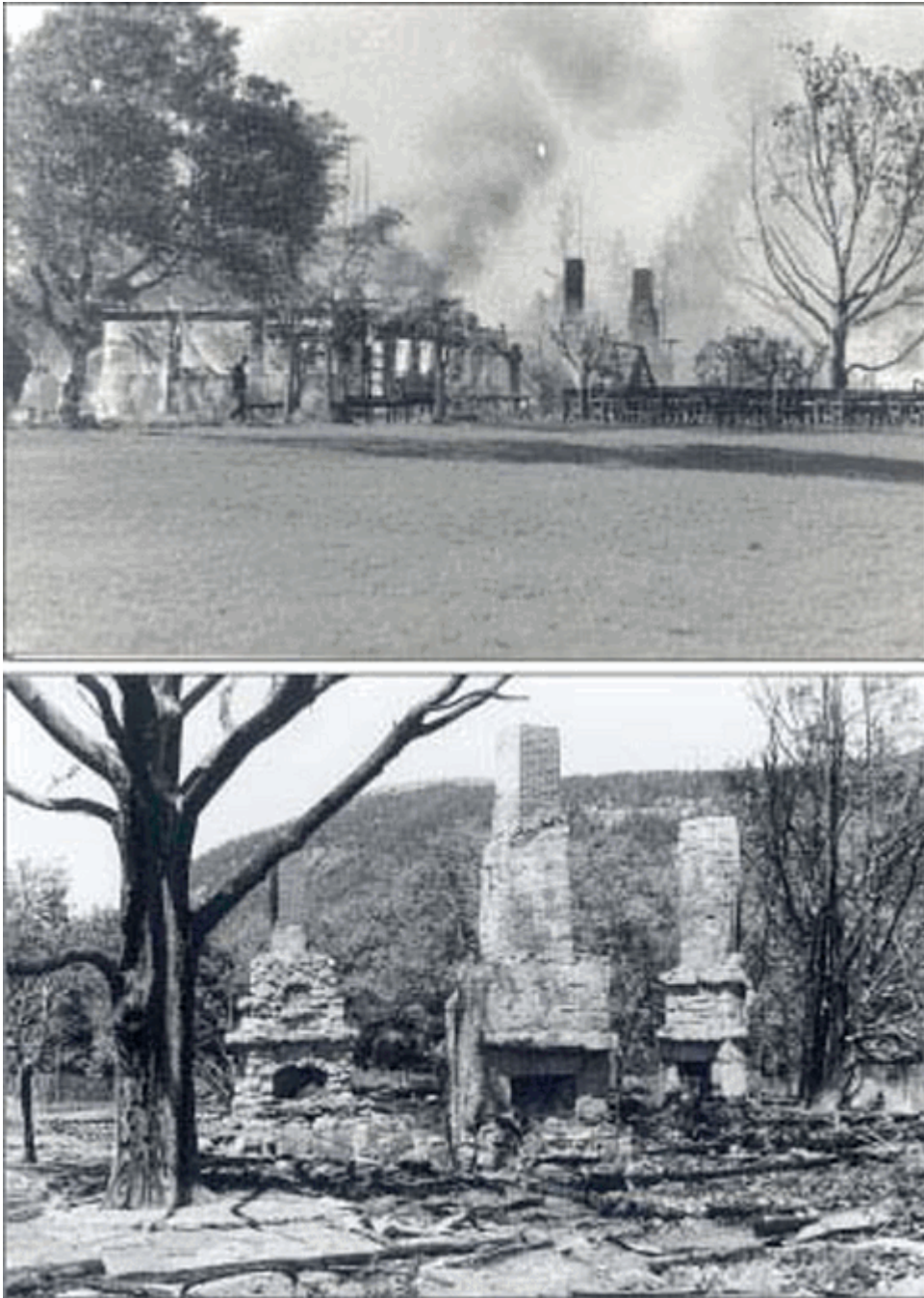


Figure 19. Views of the Jordan Pond House following its destruction by fire in 1979. The Jordan Pond House was rebuilt in 1982 (Acadia NP archives).

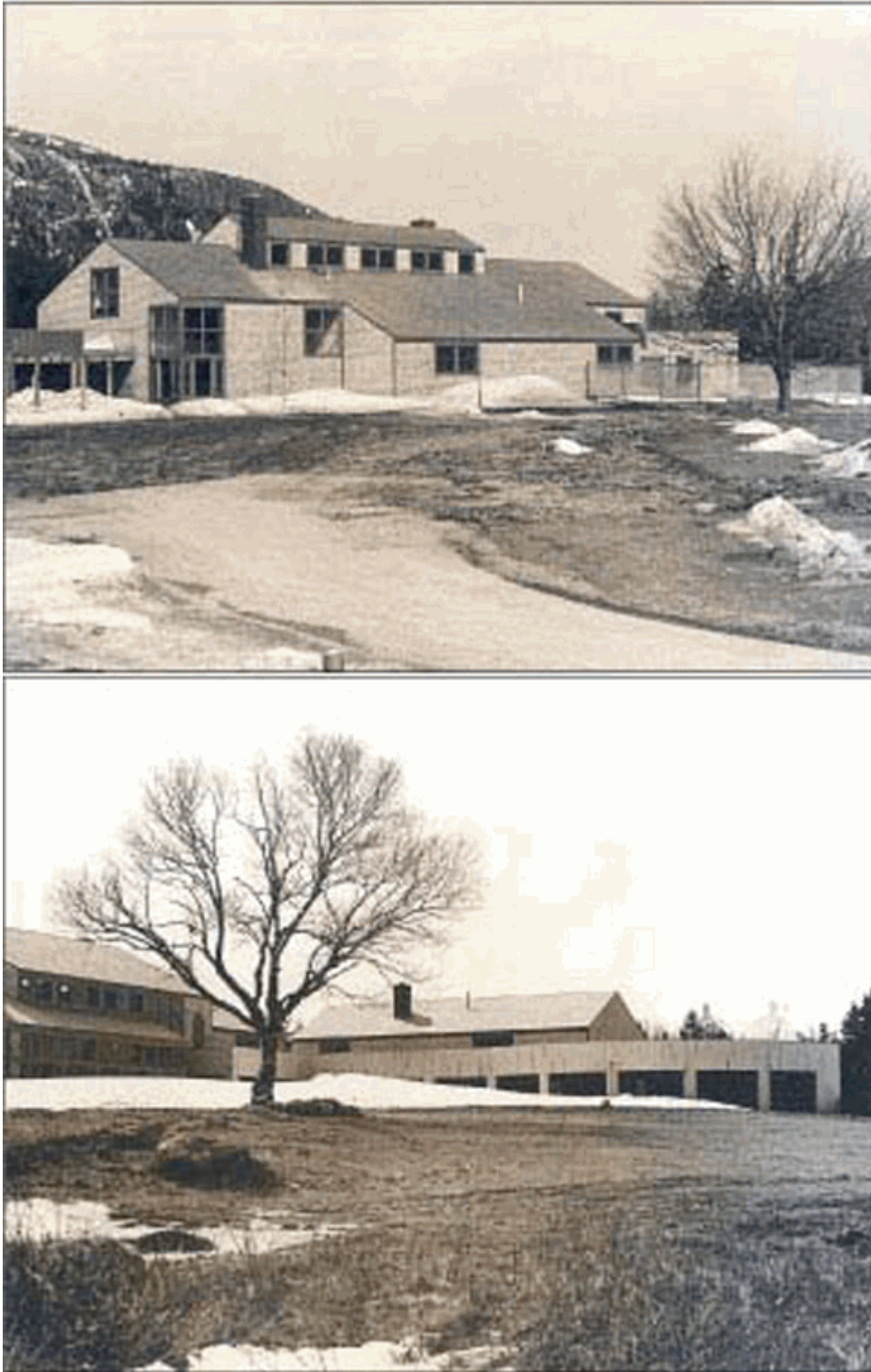


Figure 20. Views in 1982 of the newly built Jordan Pond House. Note the absence of

vegetation surrounding the structure in both images (Acadia NP archives).

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

Significant landscape characteristics identified for the Jordan Pond House site include natural systems and topography, spatial organization, land use, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, small-scale features, and archeology. Many of these characteristics have associated with them features that contribute to the site's overall historic significance and identity, as well as features that do not contribute or are undetermined.

The physical integrity of the Jordan Pond House site is evaluated by comparing landscape characteristics and features present during the period of significance (1895-1959) with current conditions. Some of the historic characteristics and features are unchanged. The natural scenery, including Jordan Pond, Jordan Stream, The Bubbles and other surrounding mountains, that influenced the development of the site remain intact. While open areas at the site are scattered with masses of vegetation, the remainder of the area is primarily wooded. Despite being rebuilt in 1982, the Jordan Pond House remains the focal point within the site, serving as the only restaurant/tea house in Acadia National Park—a tradition that has continued since the 1880s. Beyond the Jordan Pond House, the arrangements of buildings and structures still extant have been minimally altered, and the patterns of field and forest are unchanged, evoking the spatial character shaped by Thomas McIntire. The tea lawn area remains open in character, with low shrubbery growth, allowing for unobstructed views to the Bubble Mountains. A manicured lawn, interspersed with groupings of trees and shrubs, remnant apple orchard, line of ash trees, and lilac shrubs surrounds the perimeter of the Jordan Pond House and many circulation systems traverse through or begins from within the site. Although many buildings and structures have been lost, the McIntire dwelling and icehouse foundations and wood frame pump house, remain from the historic period. The Jordan Pond House site continues to serve as a popular recreational hub for numerous circulation systems in the park, all which remain relatively intact. The Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Motor Road, hiking trails and carriage roads systems and their associated features (the Jordan Pond gatehouse complex, Jordan Pond Dam Bridge, Jordan Stream Bridge #3, and Sarah Cushing Memorial Bench) continue to highlight the picturesque views across Jordan Pond toward The Bubbles. Other circulation features evident within the landscape are the historic ice house and pond access road traces. The use of native stone during the historic period is still evident around the edge of previous flower and vegetable gardens, planting beds, paths, and dam and spillway.

Since the historic period, a new Jordan Pond House and dormitory have been constructed, as well as a tool shed, restroom, footbridge, brick pumphouse, and dam and spillway. In effort to evoke the past, designers for the house incorporated additional apple trees, eastern white cedars, and vegetable garden, around the perimeter of the restaurant. Other changes include the introduction of elaborate perennial beds and foundation plantings. Circulation changes have included the construction of three parking areas, walkway additions, removal of the small circular drive and expansion of the entrance drive. In addition, a new pedestrian plaza and three bus drop-off areas were constructed. Non-historic small-scale features – rustic tea lawn furniture, parking management stones, cedar stump lights, interpretive wayside signs, informational/directional signs, kitchen garden fence, a gate, bicycle racks, and trash cans – are generally inconspicuous in the landscape.

Methodology:

The developed area at Jordan Pond House encompasses around 42 acres. Access roads connecting

to the park motor road [Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Road] are within the site's boundaries. Numerous hiking trails and carriage roads begin or pass through the site's boundary, but in most cases only portions of these segments are within the boundary. The routes of the motor road system, carriage road system, and hiking trail systems, and their associated structures, are not comprehensively evaluated in this report. Their unique areas and periods of significance have been, or will be, addressed in separate Cultural Landscape Inventory reports.

INTEGRITY

Location:

Situated on the southern edge of Jordan Pond between the Penobscot (Jordan Mountain), Pemetic Mountains, and the Bubble Mountains, the picturesque location of the Jordan Pond House site was influential in its development as a scenic, recreational, and dining destination. Despite the removal, alteration, or addition of some buildings and structures and circulation features, key features that were present at the end of the historic period in 1959 are in their original locations. They include the McIntire dwelling and ice house foundations; wood frame pump house; dam and spillway stone-lined channel prism; field and forest patterns; tea lawn area with low shrubbery growth; remnant apple orchard; line of ash trees; white birch along east side of tea lawn; stone markers; and major circulation features, such as the paths, and historic hiking trails and carriage road systems (includes memorials, gatehouse complex and bridges). Although the Jordan Pond House was reconstructed in the 1980s, it was built in the approximate same location as the original.

Design:

The developed area at the Jordan Pond House retains features that represent the picturesque style. The tea lawn specifically designed to direct views to Jordan Pond and distant Bubble Mountains continues to serve as the site's focal point. The perimeter of the Jordan Pond House remains open in character with a highly manicured lawn, interspersed with groupings of deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, as well as remnant apple orchard. In addition, the area is surrounded by existing forests and rugged mountains. The network of trails, paths, carriage road and motor road systems that begin or pass through the site were built between 1880 and 1927 by the Village Improvement Associations and Societies, Thomas McIntire, and John D. Rockefeller. Over a century later, the highly-crafted trails and roads continue to highlight the scenic natural features in and around the site.

Setting:

The evocative natural setting, including the views of the rugged mountain peaks (Penobscot, Pemetic, Triad, and the Bubbles), Jordan Pond, woodlands and marshes, appears to have changed relatively little since the historic period. The relationship between the open areas surrounding the Jordan Pond House, including the tea area, wooded areas, and the nearby features –McIntire dwelling and ice house foundations, wood frame pump house, dam and spillway, and major circulation features, such as roads, paths, and historic hiking trails and carriage road systems (includes memorials, gatehouse complex and bridges) – is still generally the same as when it was originally developed by the village improvement groups, Thomas McIntire, and John D. Rockefeller. Additions, removals, and changes have occurred to some of the buildings, roads, and paths, since the historic period, but overall have not

diminished the site's setting.

Materials:

The historic use of native stone in the Jordan Pond landscape is still evident around the edge of previous flower and vegetable gardens, planting beds, hiking trails, carriage roads, box culverts and headwalls along the abandoned park motor road, icehouse and pond access roads, and as part of the icehouse foundation. In the location of the dam and spillway, the channel is lined with stone.

While some of the paths connecting the Jordan Pond House, parking lots, and restroom (in the overflow parking area) no longer retain their original materials, materials used blend with the surrounding landscape. The hiking trails and carriage road systems and associated buildings and structures (Jordan Pond gatehouse complex, Jordan Pond Dam Bridge, and Jordan Stream Little Bridge #3) retain their original materials for the most part. Although the Jordan Pond Road/Eagle Lake Road was realigned in the early 1960s, the design and materials used in the construction were consistent with the earlier historic motor road segments built by the Bureau of Public Roads at Acadia.

With exception to the wood frame pumphouse, the majority of buildings and structures associated with Thomas McIntire has been lost and no longer retain their original materials. However, the materials of the Jordan Pond House are indigenous to the area. Weathered white cedar shingles sheathe the building, but the porch is different, designed with a vertical, weathered cedar milled in upstate Maine. The fireplaces are made of granite from the island. Overall, the building blends well within its natural surroundings. With exception to the shrubbery growth in the tea lawn vista, scatterings of lilac shrubs, and remnant apple, ash, and birch trees, much of the site's original plant material installed by McIntire beginning in 1895 has been lost.

Workmanship:

Native stones and boulders lining channels flower and vegetable gardens, planting beds, hiking trails, carriage roads, served to delineate areas. It also was also used as foundations, as seen with the icehouse. Finally stone served as engineered structures, evident in the box culverts and headwalls along the abandoned park motor road, icehouse and pond access roads. This use of stone was an obvious and practical choice for this region of Maine and consistent with the Picturesque styles.

The influence of the picturesque style can still be seen in the workmanship of the hiking trails and carriage road systems and associated buildings and structures (Jordan Pond gatehouse complex, Jordan Pond Dam Bridge, and Jordan Stream Little Bridge #3) within the Jordan Pond House site. Although the Jordan Pond Road/Eagle Lake Road was realigned in the early 1960s, the workmanship is similar and complementary to those employed by Rockefeller. The 1963 realignment of Jordan Pond Road/Eagle Lake Road, and Jordan Pond House fire in 1979 resulted in the loss of many historic buildings and structures. Although the Jordan Pond House was eventually rebuilt, the historic period of workmanship has been lost.

Feeling:

As was it was throughout the historic period, the Jordan Pond House landscape continues to serve as a

popular recreation, scenic, and dining destination. The Jordan Pond House continues as the only dining facility in Acadia National Park that offers lunch, tea, and dinner, all served on the historic tea lawn. It still functions as a hub for boating activities, and the historic trails and carriage road systems, used by both picnickers, and hikers to take in the views of surrounding mountains and Jordan Pond.

Association;

The Jordan Pond House site continues to convey the contributions of the Thomas McIntire, the village improvement groups, and John D. Rockefeller. The McIntire period is best represented in the design and arrangement of the maintained open areas, tea lawn, McIntire dwelling and ice house foundations, and wood frame pump house, and their spatial relationships to the surrounding wooded areas and major circulation features, such as roads, paths, and historic hiking trails and carriage road systems (includes memorials, gatehouse complex and bridges) The current layout of the hiking trails are still intact and is directly linked to the work of the Bar Harbor VIA, Northeast Harbor VIS, and Seal Harbor VIS. John D. Rockefeller's impact on the site can still be seen in the carriage road and motor systems, which include the gatehouse complex and bridges.

The section that follows presents an analysis of landscape characteristics and their associated features and corresponding List of Classified Structures names and numbers, if applicable. It also includes an evaluation of whether the feature contributes to the property's National Register eligibility for the historic period (1895-1959), contributes to the property's historic character, or if it is noncontributing, undetermined, or managed as a cultural resource.

Landscape Characteristic:

Other - Natural Features / Topography

Historic Conditions (through 1959):

Surrounded by a series of rugged mountain peaks (Penobscot, Pemetic, and The Bubbles), woodlands, lakes, and marshes, the Jordan Pond House landscape represents millions of years of geological history. It was these natural features that ultimately led to different types of development of the Jordan Pond area in the early nineteenth century.

From its beginnings, the Jordan Pond House developed area was heavily forested. From the 1830s to 1864, George and John Jordan harvested timber from the Jordan Pond House landscape and surrounding mountains. A sawmill was built at the outlet of Jordan Pond, to cut the timber into manageable sizes for transport to Seal Harbor.

By the turn-of-the-century, there was an initiative to preserve the Jordan Pond watershed and protect the water quality. In 1896, the Seal Harbor Water Supply Company condemned the outlet at the southwest corner of Jordan Pond, destroying any remnants of the Jordan sawmill, and constructed a pumphouse, dam, and spillway. Jordan Pond had been the source for drinking water since the 1890s. In addition, by 1910 Charles T. How donated to the Hancock County Trustees of Public Reservations the land surrounding Jordan Pond to protect the watershed. His actions also protected the land from future development.

Post Historic and Existing Conditions:

The natural features and topography of Acadia National Park continues to attract summer visitors to the Jordan Pond House site to dine, hike, and recreate. The tea lawn combined with trails, paths, and roads found within the site offers spectacular views of the natural scenery including Jordan Pond, Jordan Stream, and the surrounding forested mountains. While open areas at the site—primarily around the Jordan Pond House, gatehouses, dormitory, and parking lots—are scattered with masses of vegetation, the remainder of the site is primarily wooded. The most dominant forest type in the Jordan Pond House area is defined as an evenly dispersed fir-spruce-hardwood forest comprised mostly of red spruce (*Picea rubens*), balsam fir (*Abies balsamea*), yellow birch (*Betula alleghaniensis*), and red maple (*Acer rubrum*). To the west (along Jordan Stream), north, and south, there are pockets of areas defined as an evenly dispersed spruce-fir forest comprised mostly of red spruce (*Picea rubens*), balsam fir (*Abies balsamea*), and eastern white pine (*Pinus strobus*) (Acadia GIS files, veg1997final polygon).

Jordan Pond continues to serve as the water supply for the village of Seal Harbor. Some types of boating are permitted, but humans and pets must stay out of the water.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Jordan Pond Stream
Feature Identification Number:	139966
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing

Spatial Organization

Historic Conditions (through 1959):

The original farmhouse cluster built by the Jordan brothers in 1847, centered around a main dwelling and an attached barn and outbuildings. This type of structural arrangement, connectors between buildings, was common in the New England states, where the winters were harsh. One could walk from the main house to the barns without venturing outside into the elements. By the 1890s, a small fenced in vegetable garden and orchard was placed near the main house. Access to the farmhouse was obtained by a road built from Seal Harbor to the south. This road, Jordan Pond Road, ran along Stanley Brook and ended at the southern shoreline of the Jordan Pond.

The spatial arrangement of the complex changed when Thomas McIntire started to manage the Jordan Pond House in 1895. In 1902, a new barn, stable, and other outbuildings were constructed to the east of the main complex. Thomas McIntire most likely sited the buildings further away because they did not want them to conflict with restaurant business. Subsequent construction occurred in 1907 when McIntire built a new house south of the main building.

Besides the expansion of the Jordan Pond House and development of additional buildings, McIntire improved the grounds throughout the area. Within a manicured lawn, an apple orchard, vegetable garden, and laundry yard defined the front entry area, where visitors were dropped-off. Although the majority of the area was heavily forested, the front entry area was one of few such clearings along Jordan Pond Road. The main seating area for the afternoon

teas was a flat lawn area with a view that overlooked Jordan Pond and The Bubbles. This space, defined by the main building complex and planted trees and shrubs, created an outdoor room for the afternoon teas.

Post-historic and Existing Conditions:

Despite changes that occurred following the historic period, the site's spatial organization has remained relatively intact. The arrangement of buildings and structures still extant has been minimally altered, and the patterns of field and forest are unchanged. The tea lawn area remains open in character, defined by the edges of the Jordan Pond House on the south and east sides, and a row of trees on the west side (Figure 21). A manicured lawn, remnant apple orchard, and small kitchen garden evoke the spatial character of the original Jordan Pond House entry area and all circulation systems still pass through the Jordan Pond House site as they did during the historic period.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Field and Forest Patterns

Feature Identification Number: 139990

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Tea Lawn Area

Feature Identification Number: 139992

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 21. View of the tea lawn, social paths, low shrubby growth (blueberry thickets) and Jordan Pond. From this vantage point, The Bubbles can be seen in the distance, view looking north (OCLP, 2008).

Land Use

Historic Conditions (through 1959):

The primary land use at the Jordan Pond House site has been recreation and its continual use as a restaurant (tea house) since the mid to late nineteenth century. On Mount Desert Island tea houses were a common feature from 1900 up to the 1930s and the Jordan Pond was one of the most popular because of its reputation for good food, service, and for the atmosphere. Jordan Pond also has been used for boating since the earliest times. Boats were offered for rent in the 1890s through the 1930s.

Post-historic and Existing Conditions:

The Jordan Pond House site still functions as a hub for boating activities, and the historic trails and carriage road systems, used by both picnickers, and hikers to take in the views of surrounding mountains and Jordan Pond. Despite the replacement of the original Jordan Pond House with a new building, it remains as the only remaining tea house still in operation in the park. Boating continues to be a popular recreational activity on Jordan Pond.

Vegetation

Historic Conditions (through 1959):

Surrounding the Jordan Pond House, the owners used a mixture of native plant materials and bedding plants not indigenous to the area. The plant materials that were selected early on were planted for subsistence reasons. An apple orchard and vegetable garden were planted at the site by the 1880s. Later with the transition from a farmhouse to a restaurant, other plants were added for their ornamental value to beautify the grounds. Along the foundation of the building, two flower beds embellished the front entry area and vines grew on the porch posts. Beyond the building, white birch trees lined the vista on the east side of the tea lawn. On the west side a stone raised bed supported a group of trees and lilac shrubs to balance the plan. The lawn stretched out from the farmhouse and encompassed the apple orchard at the front entrance, and tea lawn on the opposite side of the building. A transition in vegetation occurred from the lawn to low shrubby growth within the vista to the pond. A short row of ash trees followed a portion of the pond access road, up to the edge of the woodland.

Post-historic and Existing Conditions:

Considering the impacts that the site has undergone in the last hundred years, quite a bit of the landscape character of the original Jordan Pond House is intact. The major change to the character is the introduction of the more elaborate perennial beds and kitchen garden, eastern white cedars, and massive foundation plantings found around the new restaurant building. Many original foundation plantings were either lost in the 1979 fire or removed when the new building was constructed in 1982. Other subtle vegetative features including the remnants of the apple orchard, ash trees, lilac shrubs, tea lawn and low shrubbery growth for vista are still intact from the McIntire period. In addition, a mature white birch tree exists along the edge of the tea lawn area. Dense native woodland still surrounds the open grounds, in a similar plant composition as the past. Currently, the low shrubbery growth within the tea lawn is maintained through a prescribed burn (Figures 22-26) (CLI, 1996: 32).

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Remnant Apple Orchard
Feature Identification Number:	140018
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Line of Ash Trees
Feature Identification Number:	140012
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	White Birch Tree along East Side of Tea Lawn
Feature Identification Number:	139998
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Lilac Shrubs
Feature Identification Number:	140000
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Tea Lawn
Feature Identification Number:	140002
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Low Shrubbery Growth in Vista
Feature Identification Number:	140004
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Perennial Beds
Feature Identification Number:	140010
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non Contributing
Feature:	Eastern White Cedars
Feature Identification Number:	140014
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non Contributing
Feature:	Kitchen Garden
Feature Identification Number:	140120
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non Contributing

Feature: Foundation Plants

Feature Identification Number: 140122

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 22. View looking south at two apple trees, remnants of the apple orchard that existed during the historic period. Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Road is at center, view looking south (OCLP, 2008).



Figure 23. View looking northeast towards the Jordan Pond Nature Trail (current location) the eastern edge of the tea lawn. A white birch tree can be seen in the foreground. White birch trees once lined the eastern edge of the tea lawn (OCLP, 2008).



Figure 24. View looking southeast at the low shrubby growth (blueberry thicket) in the tea lawn area. The Jordan Pond House can be seen in the distance (OCLP, 2008).



Figure 25. View looking southwest towards the Jordan Pond house and flower beds. Although the beds lack historic significance, they are beautifully arranged with perennials and annuals that bloom throughout the summer (OCLP, 2007).



Figure 26. View looking east of the kitchen garden and wooden fence. Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Motor Road (MR012) can be seen in the background (OLCP, 2007).

Circulation

Historic Conditions (through 1959):

The circulation systems arriving to the Jordan Pond House were critical for creating this site as a destination point. One of the first access points to approach the Jordan Pond House was from Seal Harbor. Generally the road followed Stanley Brook from the harbor all the way to the southern shoreline of Jordan Pond and became known as the Jordan Pond Road. The road was first used to haul timber from the Jordan brothers sawmill, and then was used by residence to gain access to the pond and the restaurant.

By the 1880s, the Jordan Pond House restaurant became a popular destination point and the area villages constructed paths to the restaurant. Also, Thomas McIntire, manager and eventual owner of the Jordan Pond House, and others from the local village improvement societies and associations saw the potential of the area as a place to develop trails. By 1929, nine separate trails radiated out from the Jordan Pond House site. They included Jordan Mountain trail (c.1871) [Trail #411] Bubble and Jordan Pond Path, currently known as Pond Trail (c.1874) [Trail #20], Asticou Trail (c. 1881) [Trail #49], Jordan Cliffs Trail (c. 1893) [Trail #48], Seaside Trail (c.1893) [Trail #401], Jordan Pond Path/Jordan Pond Loop Trail (c.1896) [Trail #39], Jordan Stream Trail (c.1902) [Trail #65], Penobscot Mountain Trail (lower section, c. 1917) [Trail #65], and Jordan Pond Nature Trail, original trail (c.1928-1929) [Trail #463].

Trails were not the only circulation systems developed through the area. Two carriage roads, the Gardiner-Mitchell-Hill-Jordan Stream Road (c.1917) [Carriage Road Systems, Sec. 23-25, 25-16, 15-23] and Asticou-Jordan Pond Road (c. 1918-1921) [Carriage Road Systems, Sec. 20-19, 14-21, 37-17] also passed through the site. These systems supported the local residents and ever growing numbers of tourist visiting the newly established Acadia National Park. Two carriage road bridges, Jordan Pond Dam Bridge (c. 1920) and Jordan Stream Little Bridge (#3) (c.1918-1919), were constructed in the area to cross over Jordan Stream. Along with the carriage roads, a carriage house, gatekeeper's house, and gates were built to serve as a symbolic link to the begone days when there were gate keeper houses along toll roads. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. financed the construction of the carriage roads and Jordan Pond gatehouse complex where the carriage road crossed over Jordan Pond Road, to the south of the restaurant. Gates were erected to prohibit automobiles from using the carriage road system.

Since automobiles could not access the carriage road system, a separate motor road system was also created. In the Jordan Pond area, Rockefeller supported the construction of a motor road from the Jordan Pond House to Bar Harbor. The Jordan Pond/Eagle Motor Road was completed in 1927 and extended Jordan Pond Road north to Eagle Lake. Access to the pond was still maintained with the continuation of the old town road to the shoreline. This road also connected to the service road for an ice gathering business. Around the perimeter of the Jordan Pond House, various paths were created to connect to other circulation systems and associated buildings and structures. Along the southern elevation of the house, a circular driveway was constructed and used as a drop off area.

Post-historic and Existing Conditions:

Following the historic period, the Jordan Pond/Eagle Motor Road was realigned in 1963, abandoning a section of the old road bed (Figure 27). In response to the increased visitation to the site, three parking areas were constructed between 1963 and 1986. Additional connecting trails from parking areas were warranted to provide visitors with a direct route to the Jordan Pond House and boat ramp.

Some of the hiking trails have been abandoned or rerouted to respond to user needs. Hiking trails that currently traverse or begin in the Jordan Pond House site include the Pond Trail (c.1874) [Trail #20], Asticou Trail (c.1881) [Trail #49], Seaside Trail (c.1893) [Trail #401], Jordan Pond Path/Jordan Pond Loop Trail (c.1896) [Trail #39], Jordan Stream Trail (c.1902) [Trail #65], Penobscot Mountain Trail (lower section, c.1917) [Trail #65], and Jordan Pond Nature Trail, original trail (c.1928-1929) [Trail #463]. In contrast, quite a few social trails have developed in the tea lawn area and other areas where signage is non-existent to direct visitors to their destination. In 1980, the original Jordan Pond Nature Trail was replaced with a new Jordan Pond Nature Trail [Trail #45]. In addition, the original carriage roads and associated structures are still extant within the Jordan Pond house site. All of the historic circulation systems are considered contributing features within the Jordan Pond area except for the post-1940 circulation systems (Figure 28).

In 2009, parking improvements were made within the Jordan Pond House area. Work included separating the bus and car entrances by removing the small circular drive and replacing it with an expanded entrance drive. A new pedestrian plaza and three bus drop-off areas were constructed. The plaza includes native plantings, a covered pergola, and benches to serve as a waiting area for bus riders.

Note: The entirety of the historic motor road system and historic hiking trail system are not comprehensively evaluated or mapped in this report. Both systems are considered unique property types and have their own periods of significance that are, or will be, discussed in separate Cultural Landscape Inventories. The segments or portions of segments that are within the site's boundaries and contribute to the site's historic character are individually listed in the table below.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Motor Roads-Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Motor Road (portion)

Feature Identification Number: 140046

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 41055

Feature: Carriage Road System-Section 23-25 (Jordan Pond Road) (portion)

Feature Identification Number: 140048

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 41042

Feature: Carriage Road System-Section 25-16 (Jordan Pond Road) (portion)

Feature Identification Number: 140050

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 41043

Feature: Carriage Road System-Section 15-23 (Jordan Stream Bridle Path) (portion)

Feature Identification Number: 140052

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 41030

Feature: Carriage Road System-Section 20-19 (Asticou-Jordan Pond Road) (portion)

Feature Identification Number: 140054

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 41037

Feature: Carriage Road System-Section 14-21 (Asticou-Jordan Pond Road) (portion)

Feature Identification Number: 140056

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 41028

Feature: Carriage Road System-Section 37-17 (Day Mountain Carriage Road) (portion)

Feature Identification Number: 140058

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 41047

Feature: Pond Trail [Trail #20] (portion)

Feature Identification Number: 140214

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Jordan Pond Loop Trail/Jordan Pond Path [Trail #39] (portion)

Feature Identification Number: 140216

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Jordan Pond Nature Trail [Trail #45]

Feature Identification Number: 140218

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Jordan Pond House Trail [Trail #46]

Feature Identification Number: 140220

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Penobscot Mountain Trail/Spring Trail [Trail #47] (portion)

Feature Identification Number: 140222

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Asticou Trail [Trail #49] (portion)

Feature Identification Number: 140224

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Jordan Stream Trail [Trail #65] (portion)

Feature Identification Number: 140226

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Seaside Trail [Trail #401]] (portion)

Feature Identification Number: 140228

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Abandoned Park Motor Road Trace

Feature Identification Number: 140230

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Abandoned Road to Ice House Trace

Feature Identification Number: 140248

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Abandoned Pond Access Road

Feature Identification Number: 140250

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Road to Boat Ramp

Feature Identification Number: 140252

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Parking Access Road

Feature Identification Number: 140254

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Jordan Pond Nature Trail (Trail #463)

Feature Identification Number: 140256

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Walkway to Restroom in Upper Parking Area

Feature Identification Number: 140258

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Parking Lots, Jordan Pond House Perimeter Walkway, and Granite Curbs

Feature Identification Number: 140268

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Jordan Pond Bus Stop and Turning Circle

Feature Identification Number: 140270

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Lighted Trail to Dormitory

Feature Identification Number: 140272

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Social Trails

Feature Identification Number: 140274

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 27. View looking northwest at the Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Motor Road, realigned in 1963 (OCLP, 2008).



Figure 28. View facing northeast towards of a social trail along the historic tea lawn, as well as the trail head for the Jordan Pond Nature Trail (Trail #45). Note the stone markers along the social trail (OCLP, 2008).

Buildings and Structures

Historic Conditions (through 1959):

The original farmhouse structure was composed of the farmhouse and an attached barn, called a “connector building.” This vernacular style of building was common in the New England states because the harsh winters. One could gain entry the barn directly from the house. The barn was eventually removed and a new one constructed by 1910, to the east of the main house. A dining room and music room were added to the farmhouse in 1907. One of the main features of the new rooms most noted by visitors, was the rough birch bark finish of the interior walls. A covered porch area attached to the main building, served as additional dining space. To the south, a separate dwelling (McIntire House) was eventually built, using similar materials. Located along the east side of the Jordan Pond Road, a stable, carriage house, woodshed, icehouse, and tool shed were built in 1902. The all frame and timber construction of structures, suited the rustic architecture. With the exception of two buildings, all were sided with cedar shingles, which was commonly used on the island. Instead of the cedar shingles, one collection of outbuildings had exposed wood with no siding to protect them from the elements, and the other was a brick pump house that was built by the Seal Harbor Water Company. It is unclear for the ice house constructed near Jordan Pond, what the super-structure was constructed of, but the foundation is constructed out of native stone.

A stone gatehouse was built in 1932 on the east side of Jordan Pond Road, across from the McIntires house. This Tudor Revival structure was designed by Grosvenor Atterbury. The linear complex connected a carriage house and gatekeeper's house to a stone fence and a small gate tower (east gate). A stone terrace on the front elevation, served to protect the native vegetation in the front yard. On the west side of the Jordan Pond Road, a similar gate tower and wooden gate (west gate) completed the structural makeup of this site.

Post-historic and Existing Conditions:

When the Jordan Pond House burned in 1979, the only features left from the fire were the stone chimneys. The new Jordan Pond House did not try to replicate the original building, but there are some qualities of the new building that call to mind some of its character. For instance, there is a rambling character to the structure, which mimics the previous building's form. Additionally, the building was constructed in almost the same location as the original building as an "L" shaped footprint. The architects chose to rotate the new building footprint slightly to the east, to take better advantage of the views to the pond. Cedar shingle siding, and the exposed timbers of the new building, also captured some of the qualities of the older structure, but the massiveness of the new building in comparison to the surrounding landscape sets it apart. The original low rambling house integrated into the landscape, whereas the new structure stands out as a punctuation mark (Figure 29).

Along Jordan Stream two pump houses are still in use by Seal Harbor Water Supply Company and the Acadia Corporation. Although the brick structure was built in the 1950s to replace the previous pump house, the shingle-sided pump house may date from 1910 when McIntire installed a hydraulic ram to pump water to the restaurant. A dam and spillway has remained in use at the outlet of Jordan Pond since the 1890s. Although not the original fabric, they are still used in the same manner. Other extant buildings and structures include the McIntire dwelling

and icehouse foundations (Figures 30-31).

The Jordan Pond Gatehouse Complex (carriage house, gatekeeper's house, and east and west gates) remains virtually unchanged since its completion in 1932. As part of the carriage road systems, two carriage road bridges, Jordan Pond Dam Bridge (c.1920) and Jordan Stream Little Bridge (#3) (c.1918-1919) are still extant and relatively unchanged since the historic period (Figure 32). A footbridge was constructed across Jordan Stream by the NPS after the historic period. Buildings and structures built after the historic period include a dormitory, constructed in 1982, and tool shed and restroom, both constructed after 1980 (Figures 33-34).

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Jordan Pond Dam Bridge (Jordan Stream Bridge)

Feature Identification Number: 140142

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 6568

Feature: Jordan Pond Gatehouse-Carriage House

Feature Identification Number: 140144

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 40122

Feature: Jordan Pond Gatehouse-East Gate

Feature Identification Number: 140146

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 40123

Feature: Jordan Pond Gatehouse-Gatekeeper's House

Feature Identification Number: 140148

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 6583

Feature: Jordan Pond Gatehouse-West Gate

Feature Identification Number: 140150

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 40124

Feature: Jordan Stream Little Bridge #3

Feature Identification Number:	140152
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	41117
Feature: McIntire Dwelling Foundation	
Feature Identification Number:	140154
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature: Ice House Foundation	
Feature Identification Number:	140156
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature: Wood Frame Pump House	
Feature Identification Number:	140176
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature: Jordan Pond House	
Feature Identification Number:	140182
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non Contributing
Feature: Dormitory	
Feature Identification Number:	140184
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non Contributing
Feature: Footbridge	
Feature Identification Number:	140186
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non Contributing
Feature: Tool Shed	
Feature Identification Number:	140188
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non Contributing
Feature: Restroom	
Feature Identification Number:	140190
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non Contributing
Feature: Brick Pump House	

Feature Identification Number: 140194

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Dam and Spillway

Feature Identification Number: 140192

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 29. View looking south at the Jordan Pond House, constructed in 1982. Note in the foreground, the original Jordan Pond Nature Trail (Trail #463) (OCLP, 2008).



Figure 30. View looking southwest at the wood frame pump house, constructed c.1910 (OCLP, 2008).



Figure 31. View of the McIntire ice house foundation, constructed c.1900s. The ice house operation was abandoned by the 1940s(OCLP, 2008).



Figure 32. View looking southwest of the Jordan Pond Dam Bridge (constructed 1920) and Jordan Pond Dam and Spillway channel. Note the stone-lined channel corridor (OCLP, 2008).



Figure 33. View looking northeast of the Jordan Pond Dam and Spillway (OCLP, 2008).



Figure 34. View looking southwest at the dormitory constructed in 1982 (OCLP, 2008).

Views and Vistas

Historic Conditions (through 1959):

The views from the Jordan Pond house and the tea lawn to Jordan Pond, The Bubbles, and the surrounding Penobscot Mountains--to the west--and Pemetic Mountains--to the east--is one of the main features within the Jordan Pond House site. The earliest photo images from the late 1880s, show a cleared area almost down to the pond's shoreline. During McIntire's management of the restaurant, the viewshed was extended down to the waters edge (CLI, 1996: 29).

Post-historic and Existing Conditions:

Since the historic period, views from the Jordan Pond house and the tea lawn have been maintained to emphasize the natural features: Jordan Pond punctuated by The Bubbles to the north, and framed by the Penobscot Mountain to the west and Pemetic Mountain to the east. The trees closest to the tea lawn were planted to direct the eye to the vista, and farther away from the tea lawn the native woodland vegetation is maintained along a prescribed sight line to frame the view. Currently, the low shrubbery growth within the tea lawn is maintained through a prescribed burn (see Figure 21) (CLI, 1996: 29).

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Vista from Tea Lawn to Jordan Pond, The Bubbles, and surrounding forested mountains

Feature Identification Number: 140116

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Small Scale Features

Historic and Existing Conditions:

During the historic period, the McIntire family cleared an area for a large vegetable garden, placing stones along the edge of the field –a common practice at the time. Some of these stones are still lining the open area, now used as a parking area (north lot). Stones were also used to mark the edge of roads, trails, and planting beds. In addition, the dam and spillway channel that becomes Jordan Stream is lined with stone. Because of the abundance of stones from the glacial landscape, the stones were readily available to mark any number of features. A few of the stones remain today, to indicate the location of the features (Figure 35).

There is one memorial plaque in the study area. A stone bench on the southern shoreline of Jordan Pond is dedicated to Sarah Cushing. The inscription states, “In grateful loving memory of Sarah Eliza Sigourney Cushing wife of Edward Tuckerman 1832-1915 She dearly loved this spot.” On the base map from 1933, the bench is shown in its present location. Sometime before this point, the stone bench and tablet were installed. It appears the bench is in good condition. The bench is situated so that visitors can sit and enjoy the same view that Sarah Cushing did (Figure 36).

Directional signs are also important small scale features. There have been many variations in designs for the rustic signs for the circulation systems. The latest variations, cedar stump signs, were installed in the 1980s. Since these features are related more to the circulation systems than to the Jordan Pond area, all the rustic signs are contributing features to the circulation systems, which in turn are contributing to the Jordan Pond House area. No in-depth discussion is included in this CLI, but it is recognized that the rustic signage is an important feature, and the rustic character of the signs should be maintained. In addition to the rustic signs, there are also the National Park Service standard guides, regulatory, recreational and cultural interest signs throughout the area. The majority of these signs are metal signs on steel or wooden post.

There are quite a few non-contributing features added since the 1980s which include, bike racks, cedar stump walkway lights, kitchen garden wooden fence, stake and rope markers along the road, parking management stones, and the tea lawn furniture. All of these features respond to modern day needs to run the restaurant, but they have no historic significance. Stake and rope markers were placed along the motor road to prevent motorists from parking their cars on the lawn area. The small stones placed along the entry drive were not sufficient enough to deter visitors.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Remnant Stone Markers Delineating Old Vegetable Gardens Planting Beds,
 Hiking Trails, and Roads

Feature Identification Number: 140030

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Jordan Pond Dam and Spillway Stone-lined Channel Prism

Feature Identification Number: 140032

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Rustic Signs for Circulation Systems

Feature Identification Number: 140034

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Sarah Cushing Memorial Bench

Feature Identification Number: 140036

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Rustic Tea Lawn Furniture

Feature Identification Number: 140290

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Signs - Interpretive Wayside

Feature Identification Number: 140292

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Signs - Informational/directional

Feature Identification Number: 140294

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Bicycle Racks

Feature Identification Number: 140040

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Parking Management Stones

Feature Identification Number: 140276

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Cedar Stump Lights

Feature Identification Number: 140278

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Trash Cans

Feature Identification Number: 140282

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Kitchen Garden Wooden Fence

Feature Identification Number: 140280

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 35. View looking north at remnant stones that once marked a planting bed laid out by Thomas McIntire (OCLP, 2008).



Figure 36. View of the Sarah Cushing Memorial Bench located along the Jordan Pond Loop Trail/ Jordan Pond Path (Trail #45). The bench was installed in the early 1930s (OCLP, 2009).

Archeological Sites

The entire Jordan Pond House area extends over many acres and includes numerous areas with the potential for archeological remains. Two sites and numerous archeological features are found within the study area. Specific ASMIS names for two sites have not been determined, and for purposes of the CLI database have been given temporary feature names.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Site 1

Feature Identification Number: 140096

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

ASMIS ID Number: ACAD00091

ASMIS Name: n/a

Feature: Site 2

Feature Identification Number: 140098

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

ASMIS ID Number: ACAD00030

ASMIS Name: n/a

Feature: Old Road

Feature Identification Number: 140100

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

ASMIS ID Number: ACAD00030.00

ASMIS Name: Old Road

Feature: Outbuilding Foundation

Feature Identification Number: 140102

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

ASMIS ID Number: ACAD00030.00

ASMIS Name: Outbuilding Foundation

Feature: Garden/Tool Shed

Feature Identification Number: 140104

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

ASMIS ID Number: ACAD00030.00

ASMIS Name: Garden/Tool Shed

Feature: Granite Bench (Site 1)

Feature Identification Number: 140106

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

ASMIS ID Number: ACAD00091

ASMIS Name: Granite Bench

Feature: Mens Dorm Foundation

Feature Identification Number: 140108

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

ASMIS ID Number: ACAD00030.00

ASMIS Name: Men Dorm Foundation

Feature: Unknown/Pumphouse

Feature Identification Number: 140110

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

ASMIS ID Number: ACAD00110

Jordan Pond House
Acadia National Park

ASMIS Name: Unknown/Pumphouse

Feature: Modern Tea House

Feature Identification Number: 140112

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

ASMIS ID Number: ACAD0030.006

ASMIS Name: Modern Tea House

Feature: Poss. Foundation/Square Depression

Feature Identification Number: 140114

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

ASMIS ID Number: ACAD0030.007

ASMIS Name: Poss. Foundation/Square Depress

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 07/23/2009

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The condition of the landscape at the time of this report's completion is evaluated as "fair." There is clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and human forces within the Jordan Pond House area. Regarding the hiking trail systems, runoff, coupled with deferred maintenance, has led to the development of substantial eroded gullies in the tread way and collapsing stone stairs, stone culverts, retaining walls, coping stones, and drainage systems. In addition, trailhead and intersection signs are in serious disrepair as a result of the natural elements, decay, and vandalism.

In recent years, vegetation growth has encroached on buildings, sidewalks, pathways, memorials, and picnic areas within the Jordan Pond landscape, negatively impacting the historic character of the landscape. Without the appropriate corrective actions in the next three to five years, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the landscape characteristics will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Stabilization Measures:

In 1999, the project, "Rehabilitate Jordan Pond area: safety, accessability, congestion, resource damage" (PMIS 54169) was funded to address safety, resource protection, access deficiencies, and congestion in the heavily visited Jordan Pond area. The project included rehabilitating walking and eroded soil areas; redirecting runoff to reduce erosion; reestablish native vegetation; repair or remove unsafe stairs, sidewalks, trail structures; and improve or replace misleading directional signs. While this project is still active, additional projects have been started in recent years to address these issues. These projects include "Rehabilitate North Bubble Trail" (PMIS 125315), "Repair and Replace Trail Informational Signs" (PMIS 104133), "Repair Historic Asticou & Jordan Pond Path" (PMIS 152853), and "Repair/Install Trail Tread Retainers-Failing Logs on South Bubble Trail" (PMIS 145131).

A project, "Remove and Maintain Overgrown Vegetation on Maintained Landscapes" (PMIS 144374) proposes to actively control the vegetative growth encroaching on buildings, sidewalks, pathways, memorials, picnic areas, and campgrounds. Periodic trimming, cutting, and removal are necessary to maintain the landscape surrounding numerous park facilities.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Erosion

Other Impact: n/a

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Storms and deferred maintenance have caused damage to the hiking trail systems within the Jordan Pond House area. Runoff has formed deep gullies in the tread way and collapsing stone stairs, culverts, retaining walls, coping stones, and drainage systems.

Type of Impact: Vandalism/Theft/Arson

Other Impact: n/a

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Description: Eighty percent of the trailhead and intersection signs throughout Acadia National Park, including the Jordan Pond House area, are in serious disrepair. Signs are weathered, decayed, been vandalized or stolen, causing visitor confusion.

Type of Impact: Pruning Practices

Other Impact: n/a

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Vegetation growth has encroached onto buildings, sidewalks, pathways, picnic areas, etc. Periodic trimming, cutting, and removal are necessary to maintain historic character.

Stabilization Costs

Landscape Stabilization Cost: 689,568.21

Cost Date: 05/06/2009

Level of Estimate: C - Similar Facilities

Cost Estimator: Park/FMSS

Landscape Stabilization Cost Explanatory Description:

The stabilization cost estimate is derived from the projects, "Rehabilitate North Bubble Trail" (PMIS 125315), "Repair and Replace Trail Informational Signs" (PMIS 104133), "Repair Historic Asticou & Jordan Pond Path" (PMIS 152853), "Repair/Install Trail Tread Retainers-Failing Logs on South Bubble Trail" (PMIS 145131), and "Remove and Maintain Overgrown Vegetation on Maintained Landscapes" (PMIS 144374).

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Undetermined

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

According to the park's 1992 General Management Plan (GMP), the Jordan Pond House inventory unit falls within three management zones: a natural zone, a cultural zone, and a developed zone. The outer edges of the site fall within the natural zone-natural environment subzone, which aims to "conserve natural resources and provide environmentally compatible interpretive and recreational activities in ways that do not adversely affect those resources and processes." The Park Loop Road system comprising the Jordan Pond Road/Eagle Lake Motor Road [MR012] (LCS# 041055), bridges, and associated designed landscape, as well as the carriage road system, including the Jordan Pond Gatehouse, and hiking trail segments that are within the site boundaries fall within the cultural zone-preservation subzone, which aims to "preserve and interpret historic sites, structures, ethnographic resources, objects, and landscapes that are important because of their aesthetic value or their association with persons, events, or periods in human history and that merit full communication of these values to the public." The Jordan Pond House, boat launch, and parking areas are within a developed zone, which aims to "provide and maintain facilities for educational and interpretive services, for recreation opportunities, for other visitor services, and for vehicular access in the park" (GMP 1992:57-59).

There is currently a project in the Project Management Information System (PMIS) entitled "Prepare a Cultural Landscape Report for Jordan Pond Area" (PMIS 125855). The project includes development of a site history, documentation of existing conditions, a site analysis, and development of treatment recommendations. A project "Improve Jordan Pond House Entryway, Tea Lawn, and Ground" (PMIS 125855) involves improving the tea lawn landscaping, expanding the bicycle parking area, constructing a tea lawn shade structure such as a pergola with canvas sides, and adding a turf irrigation system. Additionally, the project "Rehabilitate Jordan Pond House Parking, Route 907, per Pavement Management System" (PMIS 151124) proposes rehabilitation of the Jordan Pond House parking lot per recommendations of Federal Highways Pavement Management System. The project repaves the remainder of the parking lot not altered by the rehabilitation of the Jordan Pond House bus stop (PMIS 114413) completed in May 2009.

Approved Treatment Completed: No

Approved Treatment Costs

Landscape Treatment Cost: 508,306.00

Level of Estimate: C - Similar Facilities

Cost Estimator: Park/FMSS

Landscape Approved Treatment Cost Explanatory Description:

Jordan Pond House
Acadia National Park

The treatment cost reflects a sum of the following: \$55,000 to prepare a Cultural Landscape Report for Jordan Pond Area (PMIS 88542); \$357,500 for improvements to the Jordan Pond House Entryway, Tea Lawn, and Grounds (PMIS 125855); and \$95,806.73 for the rehabilitation to the Jordan Pond House Parking, Route 907, per Pavement Management System (PMIS 151124).

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Citation Title: List of Classified Structures
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Year of Publication:	2009
Citation Publisher:	Washington, D.C: National Park Service, 2009.
Citation Author:	United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service United S
Citation Title:	National Register Nomination Form, "The Carriage Paths, Bridges, and Gatehouses, Acadia National Park." Hancock County, Maine. NRIS # 79000131 National Register Information System Database
Year of Publication:	1979
Citation Publisher:	Washington, D.C: National Park Service, 1979.
Citation Author:	United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service
Citation Title:	National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form, "Historic Resources of Acadia National Park, 29 June 2007." Hancock County, Maine. NRIS # 0700614.
Year of Publication:	2007
Citation Publisher:	n/a
Citation Author:	United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service
Citation Title:	"General Management Plan, Acadia National Park, Maine."
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